3. Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

July 1873

LIBRARY.

MYSORE PROVINCE,

JULY, 1873.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.,

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

FOR THE

MONTH OF JULY, 1873.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT. OF AG., REV., & COM.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
- MILITARY.

PART—II B, IN ABSTRACT.
- JUDICIAL.
- DEPT. OF AG., REV., & COM.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- EDUCATIONAL.
- MILITARY.

BANGALORE:
MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1873.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 1st July 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3049—282, dated Bangalore, 12th February 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 2712—241 of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a list of Police Officers (peons excepted) of the Shimoga District, and copy of a list of olice Officers and men of the Bangalore District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with under ıe rules for the re-organization of a regular Police Force in Mysore, and to request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the Commissioners being directed to submit pension and gratuity rolls on their ehalf.

2. It will be observed that most of the men who are recommended to be removed in the Bangalore istrict have been passed by the Medical Officer as unfit for further service.

List of inefficient and old and worn out officers attached to the Police Force of the Shimoga District, hose services it is proposed to dispense with, as they cannot otherwise be provided for under the rules or the organization of a regular Police Force.

Name of Officer.	Present appointment.	Age.	Average salary during the last five years.			Period of Service. In inferior grades.			In superior grades.			Total.			Amount of pension or gratuity to which entitled.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Yds.	M.	D.	Yds.	M.	D.	Yds	M.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Soraba Talook.																		
ıráshka	Daffédar ...	47	7	6	10	29	6	...	9	...	...	38	6	...	282	3	8	Gratuity.
ved Vahâji	do. ...	52	7	8	2	28	...	...	9	...	...	37	...	...	277	14	2	,,
hék Ibráhim ...	do. ...	47	6	4	4	31	2	...	8	10	...	40	...	...	250	13	4	,,
áma Náyika ...	do. ...	45	7	0	9	19	2	...	7	...	...	26	2	...	183	3	6	,,
Shikáripura Talook.																		
áma Náyika ...	Daffédar, 1st class	55	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	4	200	0	0	,,
Anantapura Talook.																		
lakkadenáyika of Tavarahalli	Daffédar ...	47	5	2	11	7	...	13	...	5	16	7	5	29	36	4	5	,,
Shimoga Talook.																		
loma Náyika ...	Killédar... ...	54	4	0	0	19	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	0	0	Total Rs. 396—3—0
			26	10	11	...	...	...	12	8	15	32	2	23	320	3	0	Gratuity.
ıasva Náyika ...	Daffédar ...	55	7	13	1	35	3	15	...	...	...	35	3	15	273	9	11	Gratuity.
Kávaledurga Talook.																		
ienkbail Manja Náyika ...	Daffédar, 2nd class	30	7	10	5	7	...	...	7	...	...	14	...	...	0	0	0	Fit for Revenue work.
lalavara Manja Náyika ...	do. ...	45	6	3	9	28	...	...	3	...	...	31	...	...	0	0	0	
Honnáli Talook.																		
ıasava Náyika ...	Daffédar ...	55	8	0	0	33	6	4	...	...	...	33	6	4	264	0	0	Gratuity.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 1st July 1873.

List of inefficient and old and worn out officers attached to the Police Force of the Cantonment, Town and District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, as they cannot be otherwise provided for under the rules for the organization of a regular Police Force.

Name of Officer.	Present Appointment.	Age.	Average salary during the last 5 years.	Period of service.			Amount of gratuity to which entitled.	Remarks.
				In inferior grades.	In superior grades	Total.		
			Rs. A. P.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Rs. A. P.	
Cantonment.								
Bulhsing	Acting Sevjeant.	50	11 0 0	23 0 0	...	28 0 0	303 0 0	Still in the Force, but old and worn out.
Town.								
Venkataramana	1st Class Constable.	46	8 0 0	28 2 12	...	28 2 12	224 0 0	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service.
Tiruma	Do	55	8 0 0	27 0 12	...	27 0 12	216 0 0	Do do
District.								
Venkata Náyika	1st Class Daffédár.	45	12 0 0	31 10 9	...	31 10 9	372 0 0	Still in the Force, but old and worn out.
Betta Náyika	2nd Do	36	10 0 0	19 2 26	...	19 2 26	190 0 0	Do do
Lakki Náyika	Do	53	10 0 0	20 0 17	...	20 0 17	200 0 0	Do do
Munivenkata Náyika ...	Do	55	9 7 1	26 11 20	...	26 11 20	245 8 2	Do do
Venkataramana Náyika ...	Do	45	9 15 7	23 1 11	...	23 1 11	229 6 5	Do do
Ráma Náyika	Do	48	9 10 8	23 0 8	...	23 0 8	232 5 4	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service.
Nimbi Náyiki	Lance Daffédár.	58	9 0 0	23 2 18	...	23 2 18	252 0 0	Still in the Force, but old and worn out.
Tippi Náyika	Do	43	9 0 0	24 4 18	...	24 4 18	216 0 0	Do do
Dásarája	1st Class Peon.	41	6 15 7	16 0 17	...	16 0 17	111 9 4	Do do
Sidda Náyika	Do	53	7 0 0	29 8 23	...	29 8 23	203 0 0	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service, and application for gratuity forwarded on the 24th October 1872.
Hanumanta Náyiki ...	Do	60	7 0 0	26 0 21	...	26 0 21	182 0 0	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service.
Lingá	Do	57	7 0 0	22 3 3	...	22 3 3	154 0 0	Do do
Bestar Máyaga	2nd Class Peon.	60	6 0 0	32 9 21	...	32 9 21	192 0 0	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service, and application for gratuity forwarded on the 24th October 1872.
Muniyá	Do	60	6 0 0	6 0 23	...	6 0 23	36 0 0	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service.
Yélakki	Do	48	6 0 0	20 [illegible] 17	...	20 [illegible] 17	120 0 0	Do do
Mahomed Hayát ...	Do	55	6 5 3	14 0 28	...	14 0 28	88 9 6	Passed by the Medical Officer unfit for further service, and application for gratuity forwarded on the 25th January 1873.
Shék Imám	Do	60	6 0 0	19 7 23	...	19 7 23	114 0 0	Do do
Shék Malang	Do	46	6 0 0	20 11 25	...	20 11 25	120 0 0	Do do
						Total Rs....	3,996 6 9	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 1st July 1873.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3284—312, dated Bangalore, 12th March 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 3049—282 of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herwith a list of Police Officers (peons excepted) of the Turivékere and Honnavalli Talooks of the Toomkoor District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, under the rules for the re-organization of a regular Police Force in Mysore, and to request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division being directed to submit gratuity rolls on their behalf.

List of inefficient and old and worn out Police Officers attached to the Turivékere and Honnavalli Talooks in the Toomkoor District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, as they cannot be otherwise provided for under the rules for the organization of a regular Police Force.

Name of Officer.	Present Appointment.	Age.	Average salary during the past 5 years,			Period of Service.									Amount of gratuity to which entitled.			Remarks.
						In inferior grades.			In superior grades.			Total.						
		Years.	Rs.	A.	P.	Years.	M.	D.	Years.	M.	D.	Years.	M.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Pimma Náyika ...	Police Daffédar, Turivékere Talook. ...	52	8	0	0	35	6	24	0	0	0	35	6	24	284	0	0	
Banava ...	Police Daffédar, Honnavalli Talook. ...	52	7	0	0	36	0	23	0	0	0	36	0	23	252	0	0	

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 3390—324, dated Bangalore, 24th March 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 3284—312, dated 12th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith a list of Police Officers, (peons excepted) in the Chituldroog District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, under the rules for the re-organization of a regular Police Force in Mysore, and to request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the Commissioner of the Nagar Divsion being directed to submit gratuity rolls on their behalf.

List of inefficient and old and worn out officers attached to the Police Force of the Chituldroog District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, as they cannot be otherwise provided for under the rules for the organization of a Regular Police Force.

No.	Name of Officer.	Present Appointment.	Age.	Average salary during the last five years.			Period of Service.									Amount of gratuity to which entitled.			Remarks.
							In inferior grades.			In superior grades.			Total.						
				Rs.	As	P.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Rs.	As	P.	
1	Gulim Husén ...	Daffédar Chitaldroog Talook ...	60	8	0	0	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	304	0	0	
2	Buddua Sáb ...	Do do do ...	55	8	0	0	23	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	208	0	0	
3	Mahomed Husén	Do do do ...	55	7	0	0	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	217	0	0	
4	Kampul Náyika	Do Dávangere do ...	53	8	0	0	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	200	0	0	
5	Dadé	Do Hariyúr do ...	45	8	0	0	32	...	...	..	..	..	32	...	...	187	0	0	
6	Shék Imám ...	Do do do ...	46	8	0	0	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	192	0	0	
7	Mahomed Husén	Do Bádihálu do ...	50	7	0	0	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	196	0	0	
8	Chattra Sing ...	Hóblidar Hosdurga do ...	53	10	0	0	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	310	0	0	
9	Bhima Náyika ..	Daffédar do do ...	52	8	0	0	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	240	0	0	
10	Kála Náyika ...	Do do do ...	51	8	0	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	96	0	0	
11	Lakka Náyika...	Do do do ...	44	8	0	0	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	176	0	0	
12	Kastúri Náyika	Do do do ...	57	7	0	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	63	0	0	
13	Muni Náyika ...	Do Pávagada do ...	48	8	0	0	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	196	0	0	
14	Vóba Náyika ...	Do Kanakeppa do ...	56	8	0	0	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	272	0	0	
15	Syed Hussari ...	Do Molakálumúru do ...	47	8	0	0	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	200	0	0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 1st July 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 573—30, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 3390—324 of the 24th March last, I have the honor to forward herewith an additional list of Police Officers (peons excepted) in the Toomkoor District, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, under the rules for the re-organization of the regular Police Force in Mysore, and to request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division being directed to submit gratuity rolls on their behalf.

List of inefficient, old and worn out officers attached to the Police Force of the Toomkoor District whose services it is proposed to dispense with, as they cannot be otherwise provided for under the rules for the organization of a regular Police Force.

Name of Officer.	Present Appointment.	Age.	Average salary during the last 5 years.	Period of Service. In inferior grades	Period of Service. In superior grades	Period of Service. Total.	Amount of pension or gratuity to which entitled.	Remarks.
Koratagere Taluk.							Gratuity.	
Ranganáyika	Daffédar, 1st. Class.	60	8 0 0	29 9 16	.. .	29 9 16	232 0 0	
Narasannanáyika	Do do	60	8 0 0	39 4 0	.. .	39 4 0	312 0 0	

GENL. No. 1624—JUDICIAL 52, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The introduction of the new system of Police is to be carried out in the Chituldroog District in all its integrity *as speedily and completely as possible*, the restoration of the village Police being provided for by the Survey Department. For the present, re-organization of the Police should be confined to the Chituldroog District.

2. Sanction is, therefore, accorded to the payment of gratuities and pensions to those men of the present Force in the Chituldroog District, whom it is now proposed to discharge in so far as this measure is necessary to the re-organization.

3. With a view of gradually preparing other Districts for the new system, and reducing the number of the present Force to the proposed strength, sanction has been given to the employment of instructors and the weeding out of those men found inefficient. From reports received, it is clear that in all the Districts there are many men, now employed in the Police, who are entirely unfit for their work. The removal of such individuals is absolutely necessary, not only with reference to the new system, but merely to meet the urgent requirement of increased Police efficiency.

4. It does not necessarily follow that every discharged Police man is to be granted gratuity or pension. The ordinary rules are applicable to their case, and although the Chief Commissioner is altogether opposed to the rules being strained or applied with stringency, so as to tell with hardship against individuals in these reductions, it is the duty of officers concerned to see that the rules are fairly complied with, due consideration being shewn whenever there is special reason.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 2nd July 1873.

5. Vacancies caused by the discharge of men of the present Force ought not to be filled up, unless it be absolutely necessary. Whenever such is the case, transfer should be made from the superfluous numbers in other Districts.

6. The Deputy Accountant General will fix the amount that can be allotted within the current year for gratuities or pensions for discharged Police men of the other six Districts, Bangalore being omitted, and this amount will be distributed among them accordingly.

7. When it can be shewn that the saving effected within the current year, by the discharge of a Police man recommended for gratuity, equals the amount of such gratuity, special sanction may be given for such discharge with reference to the District allotment.

8. The case of the men referred to in the Judicial Commissioner's letter, dated 10th January 1873, No. 2712—241, should be disposed of at once.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No 294—42, dated Bangalore, 8th May 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 1352—135, dated the 17th August last, I have the honor to forward for the approval of the Officiating Chief Commissioner the accompanying drafts of Subsidiary Rules for the Village and Regular Police, and to request that, if approved, they may be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, and that the Compiler may be directed to furnish this office with the number of spare copies noted in the margin for distribution.

	English	Kanarese.
Subsidiary Village Police Rules	250	30,000
Subsidiary Village Regular Police Rules with instructions for filling up the registers	330	3,000

The following Subsidiary Rules, in connection with the Rules for the organization of the Village Police in Mysore, published at page 139 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 16th November 1872, are issued for the guidance of the Magistracy and Police.

1. As soon as final arrangements have been made by the District and Divisional Officers for the reorganization of the Village Police in any Talook or District a detailed statement should be submitted by the Deputy Commissioner for the final approval and sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, shewing the area and population of each village, the number of houses, the name of the Patél or Patéls appointed, and the number and names of the village watchmen appointed.

2 The duties connected with police matters, as distinct from the revenue work now performed by the Village Patéls and servants, should be clearly defined. When employed on police duty, the village servants are not liable to be interfered with in any way by the villagers, and Patels are prohibited from employing the village servants or watchmen on their own private affairs.

The following Subsidiary Rules, in connection with the Rules for the organization of a Regular Police Force in Mysore, published at page 143 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 16th November 1872, and instructions for filling in the several registers prescribed by the rules, are issued for the guidance of the Magistracy and Police.

1. With reference to Rule 6 of Rules for the organization and working of a Regular Police Force Sub-divisional Officers and Magistrates of talooks must bear in mind that they will continue to be held primarily responsible for the peace of and state of crime in their talooks, that they, as well as the Police, are bound to detect and bring offenders to justice, and that the Police are placed at their disposal for this purpose.

2. It will thus be the duty of the Subordinate Magistrates to afford their cordial co-operation and assistance to the Police in the detection and suppression of crime. They must not consider themselves

as merely Judicial Officers to try and dispose of cases brought before them by the Police, and as being irresponsible not only with regard to evidence but also with reference to procedure up to final convictions.

3. Magistrates of Districts are authorized to offer rewards to the extent of Rs. 100, for the apprehension of particular offenders, and for information regarding crimes known to have been committed. When a larger reward than Rs. 100 is deemed necessary, application should be made to the Judicial Commissioner.

4. The Inspectors referred to, in Rule 8 of the Regular Police Rules, should be selected from a class equal in respectability and general intelligence to the Amildars, and their salaries and those of the other Officers of Police will be so regulated as to place them above temptation and to afford an inducement to respectable men to enter the service.

5. As a general rule, the duty of an Inspector shall not be executive, but supervising, and he should very seldom remain in the same place for two consecutive days. It is most essential that Inspectors should possess an intimate knowledge of the people and of the Police subordinate to them, and also of the events occuring within their talooks, and this can only be acquired by constant movement and frequent intercourse with the people resident in every part of their circle.

6. The pay of the constables will be fixed at something above the highest wages of unskilled labor, so as to secure the services of the best and most respectable men of the class to which unskilled laborers belong.

7. In order to afford District Magistrates sufficient time and opportunity to select and educate the officers and constables of the organized force, as referred to in Rule 11 of the Regular Police Rules, the new system of Police will be only gradually introduced into each District, talook by talook.

8. For the instruction of the members of the force, a regular school should be established at each District Head Quarters, under the immediate superintendence of a competent master.

9. By the procedure defined in Rule 42 of the Regular Police Rules, the District Magistrate's sources of information with regard to crime will be two fold. He will be cognizant of all matters reported to the executive Police and entered in the station diary, and he will also receive now and then intelligence personally from the Inspectors on their return to Head Quarters, after visiting different parts of their talooks; this latter ought to be a most trust worthy source of information.

10. The Inspector's diary, referred to in para 40 of the Regular Police Rules, will not only be a memorandum book for himself, by which he can test the correctness of all entries made in the station diary and keep an efficient check upon the concealment of crime, or delay in reporting offences on the part of the Village Police; but in the event of his death or removal, his diary will convey to his successor, even if entirely ignorant of the talook, some insight into the condition and character of the inhabitants throughout the several Hóblís.

No. 1641—JUDICIAL 55, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Judicial Commissioner submits with his letter No. 294—42 of the 8th May last, two sets of draft Subsidiary Rules in connection with the Village and Regular Police Rules respectively, and requests that they may be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, if approved.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that, with the exception of an omission in Rule 2, which seems to lessen its value, the two subsidiary rules now proposed under the head of Village Police are identical with rules 9 and 10 of the original draft code submitted with the Judicial Commissioner's No. 2637—265, dated 12th March 1872, in respect of which the Government of India wrote* "Rules "9 and 10 should be omitted and embodied in a separate "letter of instructions." They were accordingly omitted in the revised rules subsequently submitted to and sanctioned by the Government of India.

**Vide* memo enclosed in Foreign Secretary's No. 154, J, dated the 7th August 1872.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, **Judicial Department**, 3rd July 1873.*

3. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that no useful end can be served by resuscitating these rules in the shape of subsidiary rules, and he considers that the object with which they were framed will be much more effectually secured by making them the basis of a detailed letter of instructions to the Commissioners concerned, with reference to the particular localities in which the new Police scheme comes into force.

4. With regard to the proposed rules in connection with the *Regular* Police, Colonel Meade observes that they are also respectively identical with the rules noted in the *margin, which formed a portion of the original rules under that head submitted with the Judicial Commissioner's No. 2637-265 of 12th March 1872, already quoted, and it will be seen on a reference to the memo quoted in the margin of para 2 of this order, that the Government of India considered their retention as rules unnecessary, and directed their embodiment in a letter of instructions.

*Proposed Subsidiary Rules.				Original Rules.	
Rule 1	...	...	...	Rule	7
„ 2	...	...	...	„	8
„ 3	...	...	...	„	10
„ 4	...	...	...	„	12
„ 5	...	...	...	„	43
„ 6	...	...	...	„	13
„ 7	...	...	...	„	17
„ 8	...	...	...	„	18
„ 9	...	...	...	„	47
„ 10	...	...	...	„	48

5. Under these circumstances it seems to the Chief Commissioner that all that is required is, to give effect to the course indicated above, and he accordingly requests that the Judicial Commissioner will deal with the whole question in the form of instructions from himself to all local Heads of the Police.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Ag Joint Magistrate of Salem, To the Political Agent, Mysore, No. 110, Oossore, 19th June 1873.

In forwarding the enclosed warrant, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to inform me when and where the prisoners therein alluded to have been apprehended and kept.

2. I am led to ask this information, as I had no intimation from the Police of my Division as to any such prisoners having been arrested.

3. I may point out that if the fact of apprehension of the said prisoners in my Division be true, a formal application under Section 14, Act XI of 1872, must be forwarded to this office for their rendition.

Warrant.

To

The Magistrate of the Coimbatore District.

Whereas the prisoners 1 Pápanna, 2 Venkata, 3 Muniya and 4 Rámji, who are charged with the offence of highway robbery, have been apprehended by the Collegal Police, at Denkani Kattah in Salem District, you are hereby requested to order the rendition of the above mentioned prisoners to the District Magistrate of Mysore.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 27th day of May 1873.

L. RICKETTS,
Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division.

J. D. GORDON,
Political Agent.

No. 147, F, Combatore, 12th June 1873.
Transferred to the District Magistrate of Salem.

A. WEDDERBURN,
District Magistrate.

Salem District Magistrate's office, Camp Kishnagherry, 14th June 1873.

Forwarded to the Acting Joint Magistrate, who will be good enough to carry out the requisition of the Political Agent, Mysore.

J. F. PRICE,
Acting Dt. Magistrate.

No. 1694—JUDL. 57, DATED BANGALORE, 3rd JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The circumstances in connection with the case of dacoity, referred to in the above correspondence, are as follow.

In his letter No. 26, dated 24th January last, the Magistrate of Coimbatore reported that, on the 31st December a merchant was murdered near Hanoor in the Collegal Talook, on the Mysore-Coimbatore frontier, and that the dacoits were alleged to belong to the Kánakánahalli Talook, Mysore. He was asked in reply to furnish any information that may be obtained regarding the matter to the Mysore frontier Police, and to the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, who was at the same time instructed to adopt prompt measures to trace out the perpetrators.

No. 6194—180, dated 5th February 1873.

2. On the 14th March 1873, the Commissioner of Nandidroog forwarded a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, asking for further information in view to prosecuting the necessary enquiries in the matter. A copy of this communication was duly furnished to the Magistrate of Coimbatore, with this office letter No. 7228—208, dated 20th March 1873.

3. On the 24th idem, the Magistrate addressed the Commissioner (sending copy to this office) forwarding copies of two depositions and a police constable of his District for the purpose of identifying the men, and requesting that the requisite steps may be taken for their apprehension.

4. In submitting, on the 27th May, a warrant for the Chief Commissioner's countersignature, the Commissioner forwarded copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Coimbatore (in continuation of that of the 24th March), in which he stated that the Collegal Police had traced the dacoits to Kánakánahalli; but as the offences were committed in the Mysore territory, the necessary steps for their disposal should be taken by the Commissioner; that the Police and other parties robbed would be directed to appear when required; that four residents of Denknicottah in Salem, concerned in the case, have been apprehended, and that application for their rendition should be made to the authorities in Coimbatore.

*No. 112, dated 16th May 1873.

5. The Joint Magistrate of Salem, to whom the warrant appears to have been transferred for execution, now writes to know when and where the prisoners named in the warrant were apprehended and kept, no intimation of their arrest having been reported to him, and points out that, if they have been apprehended, a formal application under Section 14 of Act XI of 1872 must be forwarded to him for their rendition.

Letter No. 110, dated 19th June 1873.

6. From the above it will be perceived, that application for the surrender of the prisoners in question was made to the Magistrate of Coimbatore in accordance with his own request contained in his letter of the 16th May, from which it appears that the men are or were still in confinement in the Salem District.

Para 7.

7. The Chief Commissioner observes that Section 11 of Act XI of 1872, and not Section 14 as pointed out by the Joint Magistrate of Salem, prescribes the procedure to be adopted in this case, and resolves to retransmit to the Magistrate of Salem the warrant returned with his letter of the 19th ultimo for the purpose of its being executed.

A copy of this order will be submitted for the information of the Government of Madras.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 3rd July 1873.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 639—83, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith, in original, to be kindly returned, a docket No. 87, dated the 16th instant, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, together with its enclosures, relative to a case of dacoity committed at a village called Motha in the Nanjanagúdu Talook, and, under the circumstances therein represented, to request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may, under Section 29 of the Regular Police Rules, be obtained to the entertainment, for a period of six months, of two peons at Rs. 5 each per mensem, to be located as a punitive post in the village of Motha, the cost being assessed from the ryots of the village in proportion to the amount of kandáyem at present paid by each of them.

2. This measure will, I think, be a sufficiently severe punishment for their cowardice and supineness on the occasion of the dacoity.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 87, dated 16th June 1873.

In continuation of this office letter No. 32, dated 26th April, forwards copy of the accompanying correspondence relative to the commission of a dacoity at Motha in the Nanjanagúdu Talook, and recommends that, under the circumstances therein reported, sanction may be accorded to stationing an additional force in the village for one year, the cost being levied from the villagers as punishment for their lastardly conduct.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 110, dated Mysore, 12th May 1873.

I have the honor to submit through you for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, copy of a report made by the Amildar of Nanjanagúdu Talook, together with the remarks of the Assistant Commissioner, Nanjanagúdu Sub-Division thereon It may be probable, as Captain Shaw considers, that only an attempt to robbery was committed, but the serious aspect of the crime arises from the death of an old man, who, Captain Shaw supposed to have died from natural causes; but who, the Apothecary certifies, was murdered.

2. Any how it is clearly made out that the villagers, instead of resisting the thieves, proved themselves to be a set of arrant cowards. The Patél and Kulavádi will be dismissed; but, as a lesson to all other villages, I beg that sanction may be accorded to two peons on Rs. 5 per mensem being specially stationed in the village of Motha for one year, and to their pay being ordered to be made good by the ryots in proportion to the sum they pay as kandáyem.

3. Orders as to the classification of the crime, and authority to discontinue the submission of weekly reports are requested.

Amildar's Report, dated 15th April 1873.

In forwarding the weekly report for the last week relative to the measures taken for the detection of the Motha dacoity, I respectfully beg once more to bring to notice the circumstances from which it will be gathered that it is highly improbable that the crime in question has occurred.

1st. The Patél's report regarding the occurrence of the crime was entirely based upon hear say, as from his own statement it is evident that he did not come out of his house on the night in question. His report is therefore not to be relied upon.

2ndly. It has been ascertained that there were about 20 persons sleeping at the compound of the temple, and it can hardly be believed that the so called band of dacoits, however daring they might be, could have ventured the opposition of so many for the sake of so trifling a property as is said to have been lost, more especially when they know that the others of the village could have easily summoned to the spot at a moment's notice.

3rdly. It appears that the villagers who were sleeping in the compound were terrified at the pelting of stones. The whole of them therefore ran away by jumping over the compound wall and saw no more of the dacoits. From this I cannot but conclude that the mere bugbear on the part of the men who were sleeping at the temple was the cause of magnifying the nature of a less serious offence, of an attempt to rob, for I consider nothing more than this was occasioned. In fact, there had been left in the temple no traces of the commission of dacoity; I mean to say that on inspecting the spot soon after the crime is said to have been committed, one could hardly believe its occurrence but for the statements of the timid villagers.

4thly. None of the villagers could give any account of the dacoits, neither could they recognize any, notwithstanding that there were some twenty persons present at the time the crime is said to have taken place.

5thly. The so called temple is a thatched building, and is not at all noted for its wealth. The few articles in the temple, which were of a very trifling nature, could never have been an inducement for so daring an attempt at dacoity.

6thly. It is singular that the dacoits would have left in the temple property more valuable than that they are said to have carried away.

7thly. There are some private houses in the village containing more riches than that in the temple. They are besides situated in the most unguarded quarters of the village. Nothing prevented the dacoits to have plundered these houses; yet no attempt whatever was made to touch any of these houses. The Officiating District Magistrate who inspected one of these houses expressed his surprise at it, and said that he could hardly believe that any dacoity was committed.

8thly. In conclusion, I may be permitted to add that the Police have indefatigably exerted to detect the dacoits ever since the report of the same was received. The result was that several persons of notoriously bad livelihood, both in this and Chámarájanagara Talook, were arrested, and most of them were bound over by security for good behaviour.

From the above it may be observed that it is very doubtful that the dacoity in question was at all committed, and I submit it therefore for the orders of the Magistrate in charge of the Sub-division.

Order by the Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division, dated 17th April 1873.

I perfectly agree with the Amildar that it is very doubtful whether a dacoity was committed or not; in fact, I believe it was not, and I reported so while acting Deputy Commissioner. The whole case has been immensely exaggerated, the property in the temple was trifling, and there was not a sign of any robbery having taken place: if it is true that a gang of twenty and odd men attacked the temple that night, and met with no resistance, it appears to me most probable that the so called dacoits would have been encouraged by their easy prey and would when they found nothing worth having was to be got from that temple, that they would have robbed some of the houses in the village; in one of the houses, *viz.*, that of the Shánbhóg, there is stated to have been a sum of Rs. 1,000 and odd that night

It is a well known fact that in this country the people invariably try to make out nearly all cases of robbery at night as dacoity, as by so doing they consider they have good grounds for shewing that they were overpowered and were unable to defend themselves; but in the case of the Motha temple, in the compound of which twenty men are stated to have slept that night as the usual guard, it would appear, if the story is true, that they one and all considered discretion the better part of valour, and jumped over the wall and hid themselves in different parts of the village.

I would, therefore, submit this report to the Magistrate of the District for instructions, as it appears to me that the case ought not to be kept in the file of the District Returns as a dacoity; but ought to be entered as an attempt to robbery.

No.—1687 Judicial 56, dated Bangalore, 3rd July 1873.

Order thereon.—The case of dacoity brought to notice by the Judicial Commissioner, in the correspondence submitted with his letter of the 24th ultimo, is not one that can fairly be said to call for the punitive measure proposed, and the Chief Commissioner is therefore unable to authorize its adoption.

2. Colonel Meade observes that had more activity on the part of the Police, and prompt energy on the part of the talook authorities, been displayed, the doubt which surrounds all the circumstances of the robbery in question would probably have been cleared up.

Original * enclosures are herewith returned.

*** Commissioner's Docket No. 87, dated 16th June 1873, with its enclosures.**

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 3rd July 1873.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Judicial No. 123 J. dated Simla 24th June 1873.

I am instructed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3080—J, 81 dated 30th August last, proposing certain modifications in the Civil Courts of Mysore, and to convey to you the orders and remarks of the Government of India thereon.

2. His Excellency in Council concurs in your opinion that the Amildars should be limited to their revenue and administrative duties, and approves of your proposal to relieve them of all Civil work, and to appoint Munsifs for the disposal of civil suits only. These Officers, I am to add, should have ordinary civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 300, enlargeable by you to Rs. 1,000 value. Their Small Cause jurisdiction should be up to Rs. 20, enlargeable by you to Rs. 50.

3. Your second proposal was as follows ; "That all civil powers shall be withdrawn from the Deputy "Commissioners of Districts, and all Judicial Assistants shall be empowered to hear and determine "all appeals from the decisions of Munsifs and to exercise original jurisdiction over all suits valued "between Rs. 300 and Rs. 10,000."

I am to intimate that His Excellency in Council does not consider it expedient to deprive Deputy Commissioners of their Civil Jurisdiction, for they would thus lose qualification for the discharge of one of the most important functions of a Commissioner to which rank they are usually in due time promoted. It is moreover the opinion of His Excellency that the decision of Civil cases, original and appellate, gives Officers a most important insight into the condition of their District and the character and efficiency of their subordinate staff.

After a full consideration of the arguments advanced by you, the Government of India have decided that appeals from the Munsiff's Court should be to the Deputy Commissioners, who may be authorized to refer such appeals to the Judicial Assistants.

The Judicial Assistants should have ordinary Civil Jurisdiction from the Munsiffs limit up to 5,000 and, as proposed by you, exclusive Small Cause jurisdiction within the limits of the town or municipality forming the Head Quarters of the District up to Rs.300. There should be no minimum limit to the Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

Appeals from the Judicial Assistant's decisions should lie to the Commissioner. Deputy Commissioners will have ordinary Civil jurisdiction in cases ranging in value from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000.

4. His Excellency in Council approves of your third proposal that no special appeal shall lie to the Judicial Commissioner in any suit of a Small Cause Court nature in cases below the value of Rs. 100.

5. The result of this scheme will be:—

(1.)—*Original jurisdiction.*

(*a*) Munsiff's.

Ordinary up to 300, enlargeable to 1,000; Small Cause up to Rs. 20, enlargeable to Rs. 50.

(*b*) Judicial Assistant.

Ordinary.—From Munsiff's limits up to Rs. 5,000.

Small Cause.—From zero up to Rs.300 within the town or municipality forming the Head Quarters of the District.

(*c*) Deputy Commissioners.

Ordinary.—From Judicial Assistant's limit up to Rs, 10,000.

(*d*) Commissioners.

Ordinary above 10,000.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
3rd July 1873.

(2.)—*Appellate jurisdiction.*

(*a*) Judicial Assistants.

Such appeals from the Munsiffs' decisions as may be referred to them by the Deputy Commissioners.

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners.

Appeals from Munsiffs (with power of transfer to Judicial Assistants.)

(*c*) Commissioners.

All appeals from the original decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Judicial Assistants.

(*d*) Judicial Commissioner.

All appeals from the original decisions of Commissioners and special appeals from appellate decisions of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Judicial Assistants.

6. I am desired to state that though the wide powers thus reposed in you will enable you practically to reduce the civil work of the Deputy Commissioners to an insignificant amount, and are intended to admit of relief being given to any Officers who are really overburdened, and though it might be embarrassing to attempt to limit these powers, still His Excellency in Council expects that you will exercise them in such a way as to give fair and sufficient scope to the policy of not having Deputy Commissioners without experience in the practical work of a Civil Judge.

His Excellency in Council approves of the Subsidiary proposals made by you with respect to the selection, distribution and payment of Munsiffs, the location of their Courts, and the manner in which you propose to meet the proposed cost.

No. 1699 JUDL. 58. DATED 3RD JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter No J, 123 dated the 24th June 1873, from the Government of India, Foreign Department be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, with a request that the necessary steps may be taken for giving effect to the scheme sanctioned therein by the selection of the required number of fitting men for the post of Munsiff.

2. The Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, will also be requested to carry out, as soon as possible, in communication with the Judicial Commissioner, the reduction of the talooks, which the adoption of the scheme will involve as regards (1) the selection of Munsiffs from the present Amildars, (2) the transfer to the Munsiffs' establishments of such men of the reduced talook establishments as are fit therefor, and (3) the reduction of the Judicial and Police establishments in connection with the scheme in question.

3. When all the details of the scheme have been fully provided for, a full report should be furnished by the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, on receipt of which the introduction of the measure, and the details connected with it will be notified in the Mysore Gazette.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 8th July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 986, dated Bangalore, 19th June 1873

I have the honor to suggest for the Chief Commissioner's consideration whether the provisions of Act 23 of 1871, the Pensions Act, or such portion as may be deemed applicable, may not with advantage be extended to Mysore under authority of the Government of India.

See *Gazette of India*, Part IV, dated 5th August 1871.

It will be observed that the provisions of the draft bill were reported on in my letter to your office, No. 671, dated 29th May 1871, and I presume the Chief Commissioner's views on the subject were forwarded to the Government of India; but I am not aware whether any further action has been taken for applying the provisions of the Act itself to Mysore.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter No. 1806—47, J, dated the 8th July 1873, be forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1806.
47, J.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 8th July 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Judicial"

SIR,

With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, No. 986 of the 19th June 1873, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commissioner to solicit that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council may be moved to authorize the extension to Mysore of the provisions of Act XXIII of 1871 ("the Pensions Act.")

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. Judicial Department,
30th July 1873.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Government of dia, Foreign Department, No. 2169—60, J, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No 2169
60 J.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 30*th July* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

"Judicial."

SIR,

In transmitting the accompanying petition, dated 30th May 1873, to the address of the Governor General of India, received through the Madras Government from Hanuma, a convict in the Central Jail at Moulmein, appealing against the sentence passed upon him, I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to state for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that the petitioner was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Nagar of robbery with hurt, and sentenced to transportation for life, on the 19th December 1863.

2. Of the four persons who committed the offence, Hanuma only was arrested, and the nature of the hurt caused is described as "wounding." The value of the property stolen was trifling—two blankets valued at three rupees; but the severity of the sentence was apparently due to the fact that the prisoner was an old offender, having previously twice suffered imprisonment for terms of six and five years respectively on convictions of gang and highway robberies.

3. If the convict's conduct since his transportation merits a mitigation of his sentence, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that he may be liberated at the termination of 12 years from the date of sentence.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 31st July 1873.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department No. 28—1241, dated Simla, the—July 1873.

The Government of India have under consideration the question of revising the existing system of appeal in the Courts of Civil Judicature. It is generally agreed not only that the law relating to appeals is in an unsatisfactory state, but that it is, in Bengal at least, producing mischief, which calls for speedy remedy. The Code of Civil Procedure is under revision, and in some important respects it would be desirable to handle the whole subject at once. But a work of such magnitude cannot receive its due amount of preparation, external criticism, discussion and revision, under two years at least, and it is likely to take a longer time. Therefore His Excellency in Council thinks that, on the whole, it will be found convenient to deal separately with such a subject as the present, which can be isolated from other procedure without much legal difficulty, and which demands more prompt treatment.

2. I am, therefore, directed by His Excellency in Council to consult the Chief Commissioner upon the several points of importance which must be settled before proceeding to legislation. It will be observed that upon some of these points the Government of India have already formed definite proposals, as to which opinions are now asked; upon others His Excellency in Council desires to avail himself of the advice of the Chief Commissioner and of others to whom reference by him may be thought expedient, before proposing any final steps.

3. The subject has been treated at length in Mr. F. Stephen's Minute on the Administration of Justice in India; and a Note upon it by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Couch has recently been circulated. I am also to refer to the memorandum written by the Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, q. c., in September last, on the subject of appeals to the Privy Council, which contains many of the arguments that are here reproduced as to the limits to be placed on the right of appeal. And it may be convenient to state at the outset what is the course of appeal prescribed in the Civil Procedure Code, and by what authorities it is worked in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

4. The ordinary course of appeal is governed by Acts VIII, 1859, and XXIII, 1861. By section 23 of the latter Act, an appeal lies from the decrees of Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals. By sections 353, 354, 355, 356, and 372 of the former Act, the following arrangements are made. If the Original Court has decided the case on a preliminary point so as to exclude material evidence, the Appellate Court may remand the case for trial. If the Original Court has omitted to try or determine any material question of fact, and the evidence on the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine it, that Court may send an issue for trial by the Original Court. The parties may not at their option adduce fresh evidence on appeal, but the Courts may require it. A partial appeal (called a Special Appeal) lies to the High Court from appellate decisions pronounced by the Subordinate Courts, but only on points of law. By sections 27 and 28 of the Act of 1861, it is provided that no special appeal shall lie from an appellate decision in any suit of the nature cognizable in Small Cause Courts, unless the suit is for more than Rs. 500; but the Court pronouncing the appellate decision may state a case raising a question of law for the opinion of the High Court. The kinds of suit here indicated are those founded on claims for money due on contract or for rent, and on claims for personal property or its value.

5. The authorities to work this scheme of appeal are prescribed for various Provinces by various enactments. For Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the ruling Act is the Bengal Civil Courts' Act, 1871. There are four series of Courts—

A. The Munsiff.
B. The Subordinate Judge.
C. The District Judge.
D. The High Court.

There are also Judges called Additional Judges; but for the present purpose they need not be distinguished from District Judges. The jurisdiction exercised by these Courts may be conveniently given in a table, thus—

Original.	*Appellate.*
A.—*Munsiff.*—Up to the value of Rs. 1,000.	None.
B.—*Sub-Judge.*—No limit of value.	*From* A.—(*a*).—Any appeals pending before C, and referred by him.
	(*b*).—Certain classes of appeals if transferred by C, under the authority of D.
	(*c*).—Any appeals ordered by D, with sanction of Local Government.

C.—*District Judge.*—No limit of value.
D.—*High Court.*—None ordinarily except in Calcutta.

From A. & B.—Up to the value of Rs. 5,000.
From B.—Where the value exceeds Rs. 5,000.
From C.—In all cases.
From—The appellate decrees of B, and C, on points of law only.

6. The system of appeal then briefly stated is as follows:—

Every Court of original jurisdiction is subject to an appeal on the whole case to a Court above it The appeal is heard on the record of the case in the Original Court, unless the Appellate Court require more evidence. There is no second appeal on the whole case, but if the High Court is not itself the immediate Court of Appeal, a partial appeal confined to points of law may be presented to that Court On this partial appeal the Court cannot itself alter any finding of the facts by the Court immediately below it. However clear it may be that the Lower Court has erred, if the error is confined to mere treatment of facts, the Higher Court is bound by the conclusions. If, however, it can trace the error to some erroneous legal principle, it may remand the case for a re-hearing; and this, it will be seen, is very frequently done.

7. Different Provinces have different systems of Courts, but the only difference worth observing for the present purpose is that which has been established in some of the Non-Regulation Provinces. In Oudh, for instance, the Judicial Commissioner, who is the Highest Court, may receive a general appeal from an appellate decree which has reversed or modified the original decree. There is no such thing as a partial or special appeal. The Appellate Court may state a case for the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner on points of law. But if the Appellate Court affirms the original decree, the case is finally disposedof. Similar arrangements have been extended to British Burma.

8. The evils now complained of, at least in Bengal, are two:—firstly, the extremely unsatisfactory effect of partial appeals; and secondly, the vast number of appeals which reach the High Court and consume the time of the Judges.

9. Sir Richard Couch's recent memorandum deals with the former of these evils. He states that the decisions of the Munsiffs are heard in appeal by persons (either Subordinate or District Judges) who are not more or are even less competent than the Munsiffs themselves. The Appellate Judge has not the advantage which the Munsiff has of being placed in contact with the witnesses. And yet he may reverse the Munsiff's finding, while his own finding on the facts is absolutely irreversible except in the rare instances in which the case goes to the Privy Council. The results are:— firstly, that a number of partial appeals are presented ostensibly on points of law, but really for the purpose of convincing the High Court that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the treatment of the facts; secondly, that the High Court Judges are placed under sore temptation to strain and refine on the law, in order to do justice in the particular case; thirdly, that they can only interfere with the finding of facts by the circuitous and uncertain process of a remand; and, fourthly, they frequently find the rules of law too strong for them, and they and the parties who prevailed before the Munsiff have the dissatisfaction of believing the Munsiff to have been quite right, and that his judgment was reversed in ignorance or carelessness, while yet they find it impossible to restore the first decree.

10. There is much evidence of High Court Judges on this point collected in the passages of Mr. Stephen's Minute to which reference was made in the 3rd paragraph of this letter. Sir Charles Hobhouse and Mr. Justice Phear agree with Sir R. Couch in representing the decisions of the Munsiffs as more likely to be right than those of the Courts which sit in appeal over them. And Sir Charles Hobhouse states that, taking an average of five years, out of 1,195 appeals, in which the decree appealed from was disturbed, no less than 869 were remanded to be re-tried. Upon this he says,—"If the High Court possessed the jurisdiction of determining cases in special appeal before it on their merits, there would not probably be 100 out of the 869 cases annually remanded which would require any remand at all. As the law now stands, the High Court must remand these cases, and does so to the further vexation and expense of the litigants; and it may be only to have the cases back again in a second or even a third or fourth special appeal." The waste of time and power caused by such a system is obvious.

11. It may be added that there is a special inconvenience about the system of partial appeals in cases which go to the Privy Council. It may and does happen that the High Court has before it a case in which it is dissatisfied with the finding of the Court below on issues of fact, but cannot interfere with them, and so affirms the decree. An appeal is then presented to the Privy Council to whom the whole case is open, and who reverse the judgment of the High Court because they dissent from the finding of facts in the Court below the High Court.

12. As may be expected in so difficult a case, opinions differ as to the remedy. Sir R. Couch proposes the total abolition of partial appeals and the substitution of general appeals in cases fit for appeal at all. Sir Barnes Peacock also proposes total abolition. Judges Loch, Hobhouse, and Bayley propose to place a limit of value so high as Rs. 500 on the right to present a partial appeal. On the other hand, Judges Louis Jackson and Phear think that little or nothing can be done without large alterations in the constitution of the Courts. And of this opinion is Mr. Stephen, who sums up thus: "The one thing needful is to make the Courts of first instance trustworthy and competent." The Government have also had the advantage of the opinion of two other Puisne Judges of the High Court at Fort William. Mr. Glover is understood to agree with the Chief Justice, and Mr. Birch is against trying any alteration except one in the constitution of the Courts.

13. It may be here mentioned that an alteration was tried when Mr. Norman was acting as Chief Justice, which for some time appeared to have the effect of checking the number of frivolous special appeals. He was in favor of maintaining the system of special appeal, because he thought it had indirectly a good effect in preserving the control of the High Court over the inferior Courts. But he passed a rule that, before any special appeal was admitted, an *ex parte* application should be made by the appellant to the High Court. This rule was followed by a very remarkable decrease of special appeals for a space of at least six months. But whether the decrease was owing to some different cause, or whether vakils were only holding their clients back and waiting to see what would come of the new rule, the progress of time has shewn that the rule does not decrease the number of special appeals. The number has increased again to a very high point, and the Court has to conduct one additional process, *viz.*, the *ex parte* application.

14. His Excellency in Council quite concurs with those who think that no contrivances whatever about appeal, and no amount whatever of learning or ability in the High Court, will compensate for weakness in the Courts below. The Courts of first instance initiate the application of the law to individual cases, the great bulk of which will always be decided by the action of those Courts; and the partial fitful irregular action of a Court of Appeal, which is only set in motion by the cases which litigants happen to bring before it, can apply only a very imperfect remedy to bad administration of justice by the Lower Courts. But this is no reason why the reform in procedure proposed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice should not receive attentive consideration. We are told on all hands that there has of late years been a great improvement in the character of the Munsiffs, and that such improvement goes steadily on whence we may draw hope for other improvements. But improvements from such a source must be the work of time, whereas the present need is for remedies, which need not be complex or dilatory, to amend a system universally condemned as faulty, which is causing great waste of judicial power and arrears of business which the High Court cannot discharge.

15. The proposal (already mentioned) of Sir Richard Couch is not merely to substitute general for partial appeals, which of itself would increase the Court's business, but, further, that the second general appeal to the High Court shall lie only in those cases in which the decree of the Court of first instance has been reversed or modified by the first Court of Appeal, meaning that, when the two Courts agree, the decision shall be final. And this leads to the next consideration, *viz.*, the number and nature of partial appeals to the High Court, and the expediency of putting restrictions upon them.

16. Sir Barnes Peacock has given a tabular statement of the appeals of this nature presented in the year 1869.

It is as follows:—

			Rs.		Rs.
147	cases under	.. .. .	5		
175	„ above	.. .. ..	5	and under	10
753	„ „	.. .. ..	10	„	50
468	„ „	.. .. ..	50	„	100
403	„ „	.. .. ..	100	„	250
538	„ „	.. .. ..	250	„	500
266	„ „	.. .. ..	500	„	1,000
297	„ „	.. .. ..	1,000		

He adds the following observations:—

"These figures shew 1,543 under Rs. 100, 941 above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, or a total of 2,484 under Rs. 500; 266 above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000, or a total of 2,750 under Rs. 1,000"

"I have not been able to make any accurate calculation of the amount of public money which each special appeal costs; but I feel confident that, taking an average, the cost of each special appeal, including salaries of Judges and of various members of the establishment employed on the case from first to last, cannot be estimated at less than from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, involving a cost to Government, as regards special appeals, of upwards of three lakhs a year."

"It must be evident that in a very large number of cases, I would say as regards the whole of the 1,543 special appeals under the value of Rs. 100 each, it would be cheaper to Government to pay the full amount of the appellant's demand with the costs of both parties, and to give each a bonus for terminating the litigation, than to support an establishment, such as the High Court, for deciding such differences."

17. Again, Sir Barnes Peacock states that out of 97 cases decided on special appeal in the year 1869, in which the value was under Rs. 5, the decisions of the Lower Appellate Courts were affirmed in 64, reversed in 6, modified in 5, and the cases remanded for new trial in 22.

Upon this he makes the following observations:—

"The costs allowed between party and party for Pleaders' fees in an appeal for Rs. 5 is 5 per cent, or 4 annas. Few Pleaders in the High Court would argue a special appeal for less than Rs. 10. The probability is that the successful appellant was at least Rs. 10 out of pocket in each of the six cases reversed and of the five modified, in which he could not possibly have had a decree for more than Rs. 5, and costs as between party and party, to say nothing of the 22 cases in which he merely obtained the chance of a decree for Rs. 5 or less, after the worry, anxiety and expense of a new trial. This is looking to the appellant's side of the case.

"But what is to be said of the respondents in the 64 cases which were affirmed, and in which each of the respondents was probably Rs. 10 out of pocket in maintaining a decree for Rs. 5, after a hearing which costs Government Rs. 100 at the very least."

18. The Government of India have recently been favored by one of the Judges of the High Court with an account of 22 cases in which the Munsiff's judgment had been reversed by the Court immediately above him, and in which the declared value was less than Rs 1,000. These cases are not selected ones, but were consecutively decided in his Court. The results are as follows:—

In four cases the High Court was clear that the Munsiff was wrong and the reversal right. In eight cases there was no positive indication which was right, though to the mind of the Judge the Munsiff's was the better judgment; but the dispute was all about facts, and therefore the partial appeal was useless. In six cases the High Court was clear that the Munsiff was right and the reversal wrong, had no power to give judgment on the facts, but was able to remand, and did remand, the cases. In the remaining four the High Court was clear that the Munsiff was right and the reversal wrong, but had no power to interfere at all, and so the wrong judgment prevailed.

19. Now it cannot be affirmed that in a single one of these cases any benefit to the appellants has come of the appeals. The remands may or may not produce decisions in accordance with the views of the Highest Court of Appeal. The other cases have simply resulted in the High Court leaving the decree untouched, whether they thought it right, or suspicious, or wrong. The Judge calculates the costs of litigation at something much greater than the value of the property. And the six remands are still in the full tide of litigation.

20. In a letter dated the 5th September 1872, and written in answer to last year's Circular on the subject of taxation, Mr. Ricketts, the Commissioner of Allahabad, has occasion to refer to the subject of civil appeals, which he treats as follows:—

"82. These are for the most part very simple and easy. The appeal is often instituted merely to prolong a squabble, or it is entered on under bad advice, or it is from a wrong view of a technical point; and the nature and value of these appeals may be gathered from the following statements, extracted from the last 100 cases entered in the Register of my Court:—

Under Rs.	50 in value	50 cases.
From „	50 to 200	28 „
„ „	200 to 500	14 „
Above „	500	8 „
	Total ..	100 cases.

"83. The value of the highest case is Rs. 3,325; the total of the values is Rs. 14,439-9, or just over an average of Rs. 144 each.

"84. I leave it to superior authority to decide whether it is always advisable to employ an old and highly paid official for such a month's work as this. I feel he is called to perform work which is beneath him, and that the system would be better for the people if the appeal laws were modified so as to prevent much of this repeated litigation, which can do no real good."

These appeals are not indeed the peculiar kind of appeal called special ; but the statement serves to illustrate from another source the topic now being discussed, *viz.*, the small values for which appeals are prosecuted, and the disproportionate expense of the machinery for deciding them.

21. Sir Richard Couch expresses himself doubtfully on the question whether the alteration he proposes would diminish or increase the business of the Court, and he intimates that under certain circumstances a limitation of value might be placed on the right of appeal. Mr. Justice Birch, who was consulted informally on this point, distinctly thinks that the proposal as it stands would increase the work of the Court. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree that unless it is accompanied with some further restriction of the right, the only beneficial result will be that such appeals as are presented will ultimately be decided in a more satisfactory way.

22. In considering what limit should be assigned to the power of appealing, our leading maxim is, that it is the interest of the commonwealth to have an end of law-suits. No man has a right to unlimited draughts on the time and money of the public, in order to get his private affair settled as he wishes. The State's duty is discharged when it has provided such a reasonable amount of attention and skill and honesty as will satisfy reasonable men that their causes have been decided, erroneously or otherwise, on the merits and according to the best ability of the Judge, and so will prevent them from feeling that resentment of sheer injustice which drives people to take the law into their own hands and to wage private war. Upon this principle all laws place some limits to litigation, and so have we placed limits to the power of appealing. Yet we have never systematically limited the number of appeals which the suitor may bring, except by not providing him with more Courts to appeal to. Whatever Courts there are he may run through the whole series of them. Now, no limit seems to rest upon such reasonable grounds as that which is imposed when the suitor has had a sufficient amount of hearing. Limits of value and of subject-matter are purely arbitrary, and can only be justified on the ground that the public time is of greater value than the private interest in those particular cases Limits imposed by the inability to pay expenses seem to operate in a still more harsh and unequal manner Even limits of time, necessary and often just as they are, rest solely on the ground of general convenience. The kind of limit under consideration is the only one that is drawn solely from the reason of the thing, *viz.*, from the fair presumption that after much discussion, and the agreement of a number of impartial Judges, justice has actually been done as far as human tribunals can do it.

23. If this is admitted, the question is, how much use of the public machinery is it expedient to allow to the suitor ? Or, to put the case according to the principle before stated, when is it fair to assume that justice has been done ? According to the present constitution of Indian Courts and the present working of suits in them, it may be doubted whether the presumption would be admitted when the Court of Appeal reverses the decision of the Court below. But His Excellency in Council thinks that the presumption does arise, and would be generally accepted as satisfactory, when the Court of Appeal agrees with the Court below. Of course it still remains possible that another Court may take a different view ; but in the first place, the probability is that it will not, and, in the second place, if it does, its decision is not likely to be one whit more satisfactory to the defeated party, or to society at large, than the unanimous decision of the two Courts below it. The *finis litium* is reached, but through much conflict of judicial opinion, and only because the parties can go no further. It will be observed that this principle has actually been applied to the Provinces of Oudh and British Burma.

24. Another restriction to which the evidence seems to point very clearly is one founded on value. It is impossible to look at the table given by Sir Barnes Peacock, and not to be struck by the extremely small value of the questions which are solved by so expensive a machinery as that of the High Court. If the value of the suit represents the substantial subject of dispute, it may be said of most of the cases in this table that nobody has a right to demand so much of the public resources for such small stakes as is the case with these litigants. It may further be said of a large proportion of the cases that the cost is such as to leave the winner in the most successful appeal a poorer man than if he had never appealed at all. In the interest of winning Appellants, to say nothing of losers and of respondents, it would be a mercy to interfere with this system of appeals.

25. The limit of value is no doubt a purely arbitrary one, and often unsatisfactory But it is the most available and intelligible one ; it is constantly resorted to for the purpose of dividing the jurisdiction of Courts ; and it is at this moment the criterion of a right to appeal to the Privy Council. When

it does not truly represent the point in dispute, the case should be dealt with under one of the dispensing powers which seem to be necessary for the due working of any arbitrary rules of this kind.

26. The Government of India have not at hand any return of more recent date than the statement compiled by Sir Barnes Peacock, to indicate the sum which should be fixed for the limit. Taking that statement as a guide, there can be no difficulty in saying that the limit should not be lower than Rs. 150, which is little more than the sum which Sir Barnes Peacock estimates as the cost to the public of hearing the appeal. The Governor General in Council is disposed to place the limit rather low at the outset, for it is easily raised if the new arrangement works well in principle; but if it is set at Rs. 200, that can hardly be too high. Such a limit would exclude more than half of the appeals mentioned by Sir Barnes Peacock.

27. Those who recommend the higher limit of Rs. 500 found themselves on the very pertinent argument derived from section 27 of Act XXIII, 1861. Sir Charles Hobhouse has taken the pains to shew what proportion of the existing litigation would be affected by extending the Rs. 500 limit from Small Cause suits to all suits. He gives a table shewing that, of every 100 original suits valued under Rs. 500, 75 are of the nature of Small Cause suits. There remain therefore only 25, which now have the right of partial appeal, and which would lose that right if the principle applied to Small Cause suits were extended to all suits. And he says that the restriction in question has not been the subject of special complaint, which he explains to mean, not the subject of complaint as distinguished from the general complaint made of the whole working of the inferior Appellate Courts.

28. Mr. Justice Bayley, however, says only that no very great dissatisfaction has been expressed as to the abolition of the right of appeal in Small Cause cases; and he proposes a tentative alteration commencing with a limit of Rs. 100 and raising it to Rs. 500 on proved success. And Mr. Justice Louis Jackson states that great distrust exists of the Courts of original jurisdiction, and thinks that if restrictions on appeal in land-suits are to be tolerated, it is only on the condition of improving those Courts. At the same time if he is rightly understood here, he would deny any appeal whatever to suits valued under Rs. 50, and absolutely exclude from appeal to the High Court land-suits when valued under Rs. 200, and suits for money or movable property when valued under Rs. 10,000. On the whole, His Excellency in Council believes that a limit fixed at the value of Rs. 200 would commend itself more nearly to the majority of opinions collected.

29. It remains to consider what qualifications shall be placed upon the general rules here advocated, in order that their rigidity may not produce such hard cases as to provoke discontent with them. There will be many cases in which the value sued for does not truly represent the importance of the suit. A suit may be, as in the case of the Pusey Horn, for an article not worth a shilling, but intimately connected with family sentiment and dignity; it may be for an idol symbolizing precedence or authority to its possessor, but worth nothing in money; it may be only for a rood of land, or about a £5 share in a Joint-Stock Company, but typical of a great number of other cases awaiting its decision; it may involve some point of law (as, *e.g.*, the recent Bhaunagar case or Hampden's quota of ship-money) of great public interest and importance. It is proposed so to amend the law that in all such cases, and in others which may be imagined, the parties should be allowed to appeal if they wish it.

30. For this purpose the Court pronouncing the appellate decree would be intrusted with an unrestricted power of allowing an appeal. If it be said that Courts such as we are dealing with are not fit to exercise such a power, the answer is, firstly, that if a Court can be trusted to deliver a conclusive judgment, it may be trusted to say that its judgment shall not be conclusive, but may be disputed in any particular case; and secondly, that no power is less liable to abuse than one which, when exercised, subjects its possessor to criticism and trouble.

31. But His Excellency in Council would also confer on the High Court the power of allowing an appeal, notwithstanding smallness of value, in any case in which the importance of the suit is not measurable in money, and notwithstanding the agreement of the two Lower Courts in any case whose importance to the public is such as in the High Court's opinion to justify an appeal.

32. The weak side of this scheme is, that whereas it is now affirmed that the Munsiff's better judgments are sometimes reversed by ill-considered judgments of the Courts above them, those Courts will be freer from restraint than before in all cases under Rs 200. It would be very desirable to know from the Judges how far they consider that such a drawback would destroy the benefits which might otherwise be expected, or whether it would be possible to devise any rule which the High Courts could work so as to admit appeals where the first Appellate Court has failed in its duty, and yet so as not to

ood the Court with applications for that purpose, and not to admit arguments on the merits of the case hen such applications are made. In the Oudh Courts' Act (see section 17) it is provided that the udicial Commissioner may receive a second appeal if a further consideration of the case appears to him be requisite for the ends of justice. His Excellency in Council would be glad to learn how this prosion has worked, though the experience of so short a time on so small a field would not be decisive. In e Court of Chancery a rule was passed some years ago, placing a fixed limit of time on the right to ppeal; and this was guarded by giving power to the Court to admit appeals when necessary for the urposes of justice. Of course it was contended that if the Court of Appeal thought that the Court below as mistaken, it must be necessary for the purposes of justice that an appeal should be admitted, but a ll Court took the reasonable view that mere error in the Courts below could not be received as a round for appealing out of time. The principle thus laid down by the Court of Chancery would be quite nalogous to the principle upon which we are seeking to frame the rule of appeals in India, though, of ourse, the number of applications and the efforts made to bring the High Court to a different conclusion ould be out of all proportion greater when the limit was one not of time, but of value.

33. The following then is the summary of the changes now proposed:—

A.—That no second appeal should be allowed as of right, when the value of the suit is under rupees 200.

B.—That no second appeal should be allowed as of right, when the Appellate Court agrees with the Court of first instance.

C.—That in other cases a right of general appeal shall lie to the High Court from appellate decrees of Subordinate Courts, except the cases falling under section 27 of Act XXIII of 1861.

D.—That the Court pronouncing the appellate decree shall have the power of allowing appeals from its own decrees.

E.—That notwithstanding prohibition A, the High Court shall have the power of allowing an appeal if the nature of the suit is such that its value is not measurable in money.

F.—That notwithstanding either prohibition, the High Court shall have the power of allowing an appeal when the importance to the public in general of the question raised in the suit is so great as in the judgment of the Court to call for an appeal.

34. It might also be well to give to the Court pronouncing the appellate decree full powers to reerve a point of law, or an inference of fact, or to state a case, for the opinion of the High Court, instead f allowing an appeal.

35. From an account of the special appeals decided by the High Court of Calcutta during the first our months of the present year, which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been good enough to communiate, some notion of the extent to which the proposals A and B will work can be obtained. The number f appeals is 620. Of these, 260 were appeals from affirmations, and 416 were under Rs. 200 value. here were 155 common to both classes. Deducting, therefore, these 155 from the aggregate of the thers, there are found 521 cases out of the whole 620, in which no appeal as of right would lie, and here remain only 99, which are at the same time appeals from reversals, and over Rs.200 value.

36. Whether such alterations as have now been proposed will substantially reduce the business of he High Court, probably depends very much on what shall be determined with reference to the question ooted in paragraph 32, and on the mode in which the Judges are disposed to use the dispensing powers iven to them. But whether the business would be reduced or not, His Excellency in Council sees reaon for anticipating with some confidence that under this amended system a great number of cases, which re utterly unworthy of appeal and which yet now reach the High Court, will be excluded; that many ases worthy of appeal, which now are excluded, will reach the High Court; that most of the cases which ow can only be remanded to fresh litigation will be finally disposed of; and that all cases will be disosed of in a way more satisfactory both to Judges and parties, by a Court able to deal at once with the aw and the facts. If this anticipation is at all well-justified, it is worth while to introduce the necessary mendments at once, notwithstanding the pendency of very promising suggestions for a re-arrangement f Courts; for the principles, if sound, will approve themselves to administrative authorities and to Courts f Justice, and will be adapted with more or less modification to varying arrangements.

37. These, then, are the contemplated alterations of the law relating to appeals, upon which His Excellency in Council desires to avail himself of the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, after consideration shall have been given to the various propositions stated in this letter, and to the points left open for further discussion. His Excellency is inclined to make trial first in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces only of the procedure thus amended; though it might be simultaneously introduced into some of the Non-Regulation Provinces, if any Local Administration should so recommend. But the more urgent complaints come from Bengal, and if the experiment in the Bengal Presidency prove satisfactory, it will be easy to extend the system to other territories. The coming amendment of the Civil Procedure Code will afford a fitting and reasonable opportunity for doing so.

No. 2223—JUDICIAL 65, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Judicial Commissioner, with a request that, after consulting the Commissioners of Divisions, he will favor the Chief Commissioner with an early report on the subject.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 4	*Attachment of Ináms belonging to absentee inámdars.* Passing orders on a proposal by the Officiating Inám Superintendent to empower his Assistants to release ináms from attachment.	No. 1625—45, dated 1st July 1873.	...	...	1 to 2
5 to 12	*Administration of Municipalities in the North-West Provinces.* Forwarding papers on the subject, to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, President, Bangalore Municipality, and other Heads of Departments with instructions.	No. 1643—12, dated 2nd July 1873.	...	...	3 to 20
13	*Land Acquisition Act No. X of 1870.* Prescribing a rule in regard to the valuation of land alluded to in para 9 of the Act.	No. 1688—13, dated 3rd July 1873.	...	...	21
14 to 16	*Firewood Plantations in the Káwals of the Nágamangala Talook.* Sanctioning the entertainment of an establishment costing Rupees 156 per annum for conserving and watering plants already put down.	No. 1707—22, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	21 to 22
17 to 20	*Local Cess on fractions of a rupee of Sáyer collections.* Passing orders on reference from Ashtagram Commissioner as to the orders which should guide the authorities, when levying it.	No. 1721—23, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	22 to 23
21	Order directing the Deputy Accountant General to submit a statement shewing the amount of local fund cess collected during 1871—72 and 1872—73, from other sources than "Land Revenue Proper," as also requesting the Director of Public Instruction to furnish a statement shewing expenditure on primary education and the amount allotted from the local fund cess for education during the same period.	No. 1723—47, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	23
22—25	*False representations made by Talook and village officials on matters relating to the inám investigation.* Passing orders on correspondence relating to their prosecution criminally.	No. 1722—46, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	24 to 25

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
26 to 27	*Irrecoverable Balances on account of land revenue in the Nagar Division.* Sanctioning the remission of Rs. 5-10-9 and 9—14—0, respectively, for the Tarikere and Chikkamagalúru Talooks, and calling for further explanation in regard to an item of Rs. 30—11—11.	No. 1747—26, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	26
28 to 29	*Alienation of State lands in the Nagar Division.* Letter from Government of India sanctioning the measure communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	No. 1748—27, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	26
30 to 31	*Alienation of State lands in the Nandidroog Division.* Letter from Government of India sanctioning the measure communicated to Nandidroog Commissioner.	No. 1749—54, dated 5th July 1873.	..	...	26
32 to 34	*Proposed Addition to Land Inám Rule XVII.* Passing orders on letter from Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the subject.	No. 1750—50, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	27
35	*Declaration of witnesses to Rájinámás of lands in surveyed and un-surveyed talooks.* Prescribing a form in which they are to be procured.	No. 1752—14, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	27
36 to 37	*Works in the Talook of Soraba for the year* 1873—74. Extract from Chief Engineer's Note on the subject forwarded to Survey and Settlement Commissioner for information.	No. 1756—51, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	27 to 28
38 to 39	*Petition of the ryots of Arlikatte in the Chámarájanagara Talook for permission to erect houses on the field of one Máde Gauda.* Passing orders on letter from the Ashtagram Commissioner reporting on the matter.	No. 1762—24, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	28
40 to 47	*Permission to Kánholders in the Soraba Talook to cut timber except the reserved kinds.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 1743—49, dated 5th July 1873.	.	...	29 to 33
48 to 50	*Sericulture.* Forwarding letter from Col. Boddam describing Mr. Roland's experiment in rearing silk worms in the open air, to Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, for trial if it was likely to prove successful.	No. 1759—52, dated 5th July 1873.	..	...	34 to 34a
51 to 57	*Farming the right of manufacturing salt.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 1787—25, dated 7th July 1873.	...	...	35 to 38

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
58 to 59	*Items of remission in the Hassan District for* 1871—72. Sanctioning the remission of Rs. 376—15—1 on account.	No. 1788—26, dated 7th July 1873.	...	...	39
60 to 61	*Chatrams in the Nandidroog Division.* Passing orders on a letter from the Nandidroog Commissioner, giving full particulars regarding them.	No. 1807—55, dated 8th July 1873.	...	..	40
62 to 66	*Forms of Demand, Collection and Balance.* Requesting the opinion of Commissioners of Divisions on certain revised ones proposed to be adopted.	No. 1856—15, dated 10th July 1873.	...	...	41 to 46
67 to 68	*Repair of a tank at Bettadahalli in the Tarikere Taluok.* Passing orders on letter from Nagar Commissioner on the subject.	No. 1848—29, dated 10th July 1873.	...	...	47
69 to 74	*Modification of the Budget grant of income and expenditure of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality for* 1873—74. Sanctioning application first as submitted by President.	No. 1861—57, dated 11th July 1873.	...	...	48 to 52
75 to 76	*Inámi Accounts.* Requesting Ashtagram Commissioner, to explain without delay certain discrepancies pointed out in the accounts submitted by him for 1872—73.	No. 1900—28, dated 12th July 1873,	...	...	52 to 53
77 to 78	*Fibres suitable for paper making* Forwarding copy of letter from Government of India requesting to be furnished with information in regard to paper material and paper making in this Province and Coorg to Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, Col. Beddam, and Dr. Henderson, in view to a full and carefully considered list of all fibres in use for paper making, or other purposes, being furnished as early as possible.	No. 1893—18, dated 12th July 1873.	...	...	53 to 54
79 to 80	*Revenue cases filed, disposed of and pending for May* 1873, *in the Nagar Division.* Requesting Commissioner to report on certain points noticed in the returns submitted.	1901—30. dated 12th July 1873.	...	...	54
81 to 86	*Supply of firewood to the town of Hassan.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject to the Conservator of Forests for report.	No. 1905—59, dated 12th July 1873.	...	...	55 to 56
87 to 89	*Demand, Collection and Balance of Local Fund Cess in the Ashtagram Division for* 1872—73. Communicating observations on the subject to Commissioner.	No. 1907—29, dated 12th July 1873.	..	...	57

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
90	*Assessed Tax in the Nagar Division for* 1872—73 Communicating observations of the Chief Commissioner on the subject to Commissioner.	No. 1946—31, dated 16th July 1873.	...	...	59
91 to 92	*Restoration of the Giddappaiyana Tank in the Bangalore District.* Passing orders on the subject of the liability of certain Jódi to pay a quota of the outlay expended on it.	No. 1947—58, dated 16th July 1873.	...	...	60
93 to 105	*District Officers being empowered to sell both movable and immovable property of Revenue defaulters without reference to the Commissioner of the Division.* Sanctioning the proposal of the Nandidroog Commissioner and prescribing certain forms for adoption.	No 1989—20, dated 18th July 1873.	...	...	61 to 66
106 to 107	*Local Cesses realized during* 1872—73. Passing orders on a statement submitted by the Deputy Accountant General.	No. 2081—62, dated 24th July 1873.	...	...	67 to 69
108	*Trade Returns of the Ashtagram Division for* 1872—73 Reviewing statistics submitted by the Commissioner.	No. 2098—31, dated 25th July 1873.	...	...	69 to 70
109 to 111	*Cultivation of Cotton in Orissa.* Copies of letter from Government of India on the subject communicated to Commissioners of Divisions and to Col. Boddam, with an intimation that the Chief Commissioner would be happy to aid by any means in his power, any efforts which may be made towards introducing an improved variety of cotton into this Province.	No. 2109—21, dated 28th July 1873.	...	...	71
112 to 113	*Iyadahalla Kával, Hassan District.* Sanctioning its transfer to the Forest Department.	No. 2167—67, dated 30th July 1873.	...	...	72
114 to 115	*Claims advanced by ryots in the Settled Talooks of the Shimoga District to all reserved trees on their holdings.* Passing orders on letter from the Conservator of Forests on the subject.	No. 2215—68, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	73 to 74

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 1st July 1873.

From the Survey and Inám Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 785, dated 27th May 1873.

In original to be returned.

Forwarded for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner ; it is however recommended that Assistants in the Inám Department be required to make an immediate report to the Superintendent, Inám Settlements, of each case of attachment of an inám by them and of release of an inám from attachment by them.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, To the Inám Commissioner of Mysore, No. 21, dated Bangalore, 14th May 1873.

I have the honor to report the following circumstances for your consideration and orders.

2. In administering Land Inám Rule XIII and Clause 13 of the Inám Procedure, it was at first customary for the out-door Assistants to recommend in the General Registers the attachment of the ináms belonging to absentee inámdars, and on the receipt of such registers in the Central Office, the Inám Commissioner (now Superintendent) directed their attachment and forwarded a list of them from time to time to the Divisional Commissioners for enforcement. This course was found to be somewhat cumbrous, as although the Assistants were conducting their settlement in the same building with the Amildar, the writ of attachment took some time in reaching him through the circuitous channel above indicated, and the force of the penalty was not, in consequence, felt by the defaulting inámdars.

3. On the representation of my predecessor, the Chief Commissioner, in Secretary's No. 3154—75, dated 22nd September 1871, copy of which is attached for ready reference, authorized the Inám Assistants to issue the order of attachment direct to the Amildar reporting the same to this office, and through it to the Revenue authorities.

4. But Captain Cole reserved to himself the power of releasing the attached ináms, on the appearance of the inámdars being reported to him, and the result is that at present lists are from time to time sent up by the Assistants, as the parties attend, with a recommendation that their ináms may be released. These lists are forwarded to the Divisional Commissioners for compliance, without, however, this office being able to exercise any check thereon, as the registers are, for obvious reasons, retained by the Assistants for completion.

5. Under the foregoing circumstances, I consider that the Assistants should be empowered to release ináms, from the attachment that they themselves impose. In both cases, their orders will be duly recorded in the registers concerned, and when the parties appear, the Assistant has only to complete the case by taking from them the requisite statement, &c., and recording his recommendation for confirmation or otherwise. In the former case, he will issue orders of release direct to the Amildar, the mesne produce being dealt with under the provisions of the rule alluded to in para 2. The registers are moreover all scrutinized in the Central Office, preparatory to confirmation, when any abuse can at once be easily noticed and rectified.

6. Under these circumstances, I recommend that the power to release be given, and should you approve of this, I beg that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained thereto.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Inám Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 3154—R. 75, dated Bangalore, 22nd September 1871.

In continuation of para 2 of this office letter No. 2179—56 of the 31st July 1871, I am directed to state that, as the Superintendents concur in the course proposed by you in paras 2 and 3 of the draft circular proposed to be issued for the guidance of your Assistants, *viz.*, that processes of attachment of ináms should be issued by the Inám Department direct to the Amildar, the Chief Commissioner authorizes its adoption.

No. 1625—REV., 45, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers that the proposal now made by the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements would invest Inám Assistants with an undue degree of authority.

2. The hardship to the inámdar referred to by the Officiating Superintendent will be removed if the period of attachment is counted only up to the date of the inámdar's appearance before the Assistant.

3. The sanction of the Government of India will be requested to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 3154—75 of 22nd September 1871, vesting the Inám Assistants with authority to attach the inám of the absent inámdar, which under the Land Inám Rule 13 is delegated to Superintendents, now Commissioners of Divisions.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 2nd July 1873.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,—No. 2—58, dated Simla, the 16th June 1873.

(Municipalities.)

Read again—

Municipalities' Proceedings		for April 1872, Nos. 1—6.
"	"	for July 1872, Nos. 1—3.
"	"	for August 1872, Nos. 3—4.
"	"	for December 1872, Nos. 1—5.

Read—

A letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 47, dated 28th February 1873, submitting a report on the administration of the Municipalities in those Provinces for the year 1871—72.

Resolution.

The cordial acknowledgments of the Governor General in Council are due to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for this complete and excellent report. His Excellency in Council is particularly indebted to Sir William Muir for the thorough manner in which he has taken up and dealt with the whole question of municipal taxation, and especially the incidence of the octroi duties in the North-Western Provinces.

2. This report shews that the principle of popular election of members of committees has, in the greater number of the municipalities, worked fairly well, and that it promises to be successful. The action of the committees has been generally in the direction of reducing the cost of the police within municipal limits, and they appear to be by no means remiss in supporting vaccination and establishing and maintaining dispensaries, while they have made an encouraging commencement towards the voluntary support of education.

3. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has taken great pains to ensure that municipal expenditure shall be to a very considerable extent devoted to objects which are prominently brought before the daily notice of the tax-payers. His Honor has also, by devoting most careful attention to the subject, and by obtaining statistics of the average local consumption of the different articles subject to octroi duties, been able to prevent those duties from degenerating into transit dues.

4. His Honor's comparison of the incidence of these duties in the North-Western Provinces with their incidence in the Punjab is not altogether applicable to the present circumstances of the latter province, since the figures relating to the year 1870—71 have been compared with those of the North-Western Provinces for 1871—72. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has for some time past been drawn to this important question, and the report on the working of municipal taxation in that province for 1871—72 shews a considerable reduction in the incidence of octroi duties in the Punjab generally. The incidence of the tax is still extremely high in some towns, but the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is alive to the need which exists for further reforms in this direction, and the Governor General in Council is satisfied that he will, by the special attention which he is devoting to the matter, soon be in a position to assure the Government of India that the true principles on which the levy of octroi duties should be based are carried into effect in the Punjab.

4. In his report on municipal administration for 1870—71, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said—

Para. 48.—In conclusion, I am to observe that the results, material and economical, are nowhere insignificant; in many municipalities they are very considerable and everywhere of growing importance. But what the Lieutenant-Governor regards with the greatest interest and hope is the spirit of corporate action fostered by the system. Self-government is a plant slow of growth and alien to the soil: it cannot be forced artificially. But here we find it taking root. The municipalities are gradually awaking to the consciousness that a real power has been committed to their charge, that the initiative in taxation now rests with them, and the appropriation of the income and management of municipal affairs are in their own hands. No fitting opportunity is lost, whether in the review of the budgets and expenditure reports, or in personal conference with the committees, of inculcating their responsibility upon the committees. The Lieutenant-Governor has now met on his circuits nearly all the municipal bodies in these provinces, and he feels sure that a sense of independence and self-government has been very generally aroused; and that under a kind and fostering hand it will grow rapidly. Indeed, as

tending to the education of the native mind and development of political virtues, His Honor thinks that no agency has as yet proved so powerful, or give such promise of good results as the municipal system created by Act VI of 1868.

In the report under review, the Lieutenant-Governor again expresses the same views in the following terms:—

Para. 61.—In conclusion, I am to say that the experience of the past year confirms the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinions expressed in the concluding paragraph of the annual report for 1870—71 as to the success which has attended the introduction of municipal government into these provinces. The people may be slow to appreciate the privileges of the suffrage, and apathy and indifference may too often characterize the members whom they may elect, but there are signs of an awakening interest which gives promise of better things to come, and which it is the business of the Government to foster to the utmost. Act VI of 1868 has brought a share in the local administration to every man's door. His Honor's interference with the action of the Town Councils is mainly confined to the prevention of improper taxation, the passing of bad bye-laws, and any tendency to undue expenditure. The educated portion of the community know that a real power is given to them, and this knowledge will soon spread to the masses.

The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in these views, and is glad to find them emphatically expressed by so high an authority.

5. The modifications in statistical Form No. III proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 2 of the report are accepted by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing remarks be communicated to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, together with a copy of the report reviewed, for information.

Madras.	Punjab.	British Burmah.
Bombay.	Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Hyderabad.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, To Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce (No. 47), dated Allahabad, the 28th February 1873.

I am directed to submit the following report on the administration of the Municipalities in these Provinces for the financial year 1871-72, and to express His Honor's regret that it should have been so long delayed through the neglect of two Committees to render in proper time the required returns of income and expenditure, which are due in this office by the 1st June.

2. Your letter No. 2-82, dated 19th July 1872, enclosed three tabular forms which the Governor General in Council considered essential accompaniments of the annual report. Forms I and II are, with some slight modifications, the same as those which this Government* had already adopted in its report of the previous year, while Form No. III appears to be an amplification of Statement D, which the Lieutenant-Governor had prescribed for adoption by all Municipalities levying an Octroi in their reports for the year under review, with the same object as the Supreme Government, *viz.*, of preventing the degeneration of the tax into a transit duty. The Forms I and II enclosed have been drawn up in the manner desired, with the following exceptions. A column (15) has been added to Form I shewing the income from taxation. This seems necessary for a correct calculation of the incidence of taxation per head of population, as many towns derive an income from other sources besides the Municipal taxes, and the addition of this would raise the incidence beyond its true level. This income is shewn under Miscellaneous in a separate column (16). Column 21 has been omitted, as no Municipality except Cawnpore has contracted any debt, and this will be specially noticed in the body of the report. In Form II, Garden Expenditure (an unimportant item) has been shewn under Miscellaneous. Column 13 (Charitable Institutions) has been sub-divided into two heads, Dispensary and other Charities, and Column 20 (interest on debt) has been left out. It has not been found possible to fill up Form III in all

* Resolution No. 3985, dated 7th September 1871, which formed an enclosure of my letter No. 255, dated 7th March 1872.

its details for the following reasons :—*First*, your letter of 19th July was not received till most of the Expenditure Reports had been submitted and reviewed and the operations of the year closed. *Secondly*, His Honor was aware that none of the towns were in a position to give all the information required; some commodities, such as cloth and metals, being universally taxed *ad valorem*, others by head-load, bullock load, cart-load, or bale, and no details of quantities having been kept up. The requirements of the Supreme Government were, however, to some extent anticipated in a Circular issued by this office on 10th July, and efforts will be made next year to give fuller particulars. Such statistics as have been collected will be found in the accompanying Statement No. III, and will be fully reviewed in a separate section, which will, it is hoped, fulfil in a measure what is desired, and shew that the importance of restricting the Octroi to its legitimate sphere, as a tax on consumption only, has occupied even greater attention in this than any previous year. But the Lieutenant-Governor would submit that the preparation of Statement III in the form desired in your letter above quoted will entail much labor on the several Municipal Committees, which may outweigh the anticipated advantages. To give the quantity of *every* article taxed, and to deduce the average consumption per head, seems hardly possible, and the statistics, if collected, would be very voluminous and perhaps of but little use. Every article imported must be weighed at the Octroi barriers or Central Office, and the work of the clerks doubled or an uncertain estimate framed, or the estimate of the importers accepted. Special difficulty would be experienced in the case of commodities always purchased and sold *ad valorem*, by the score, by piece, or by head-load or basket-load, *e. g.*, some kinds of fuel, fruit, and vegetables, pán, building materials and cloth, the weight of which neither importer nor consignee has any object in ascertaining. His Honor would prefer, for the present at any rate, to restrict the demand for record of quantities to the commoner articles of consumption and trade, such as grain, sugar, ghee, oil, spices, tobacco, and metals, providing that where statements of quantities are not kept up, statements shewing the value of all imports are. It is as easy to see if the Octroi incidence is fair by calculating the average expenditure per head which the duty-paying imports represent, as by deducing the average consumption from the quantity or weight of any commodity taxed.

3. Again your Circular No. 3-109, dated 25th September, 1872, requests that the returns prescribed in your letter of 19th July might be prepared for each of the last three years instead of only for one year. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that it has not been found possible fully to comply with this request. Prior to the commencement of 1871-72 no record of the quantity of Octroi-paying imports was kept, so that Statement No. III cannot be filled up at all for 1869-70 and 1870-71. Statements Nos. I and II for 1870-71 were submitted with the report for that year, and copies are enclosed, but the detailed statistics required to fill them up for 1869-70 cannot now be procured. Copies of a statement shewing the income and expenditure of the different Municipalities for that year, as given in the Annual Administration Report, and of an extract (paragraphs 12 and 13) from the introductory chapter, are, however, enclosed for the information of His Excellency in Council; and an endeavour will be made in the succeeding paragraphs to compare briefly the administration of the three years, the income and expenditure, and the progress which has been made.

4. The year 1869—70 was the first in which the North-Western Provinces Municipal Act (VI of 1868) was in full operation. At the close of that year, 63 towns had been brought under its provisions. In 1870-71 the number of towns had increased to 68, while at the close of the present year, the number stands at 67, the apparent diminution being due to the union of the Civil Station of Futtehgurh with the City of Furruckabad. The population of these towns, which thus enjoy to a certain extent the benefits of self-government, is a little over two millions. The population given in Statement I is that returned in the census papers of 18th January 1872, and includes all persons living within Municipal limits.

5. Gurhwal, Humeerpore, the Terai, Futtepore, and Moozuffernuggur are the only districts which had no municipality. The first two districts have no towns suitable for the Act. In the current year, the Act has been extended to Kasheepore in the Terai and to the towns of Futtepore and Moozaffernuggur.

6. For the mode in which the Municipal revenues are raised, the kind of taxes which may be imposed under the Act, and the way in which Municipal Committees are appointed, I am to refer to paragraphs 7 and 8 of last year's report. No new species of tax was introduced in 1871—72.

7. The re-organization of the Committees, so as to provide for the appointment of the non-official members by popular election, has made considerable progress during the year. In 1869—70 the non-official members were generally the nominees of the local officers; in 1870—71, 48 towns had the franchise in whole or in part, while in 1871-72 the figures stand as in the margin. The Lieutenant Governor is in favor of giving the suffrage to all Municipalities, believing that the apathy and indifference which some undoubtedly display, may, to a great extent, be removed by tact and kindly treatment on the part of the District Officers, and by the Municipalities gradually acquiring the

Number of towns in which non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election ...	42
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination ...	13
Number of towns in which appointments is solely by nomination	10

N. B.—Bhavulgunj and Sirsa, from which the Act has been withdrawn, are excluded from the above table.

habit of exercising the powers contemplated by the law. The official members of a Committee are never more than one-third the total number. At the head-quarters of a district, they consist ordinarily of the Magistrate, a Joint or Assistant or Deputy Magistrate, the Civil Surgeon, the District Engineer, and the District Superintendent of Police, and in towns not at head-quarters the Government is represented by the Magistrate, the Magistrate in charge of the purgunnah, and the Thásildar. While, on the one hand, the official element is strong enough to secure a proper administration of the law and rules, on the other hand it is powerless in the meetings where questions are decided by majority of votes if the non-official members combine, as they are generally ready enough to do, when any measure is proposed not consonant with native or local feeling. Non-official interests are further protected by the rule which requires all important business to be transacted at a special meeting, where the necessary quorum is half the total number of members, two-thirds of whom must be non-official. As a rule in these Provinces, any resident who is entitled to the franchise is eligible to serve on the Committees, and the qualification for the franchise generally required is the possession of an annual income of Rs. 200, or the ownership or occupation of a house the rent of which is Rs. 2 per mensem. The object is to secure a representation of all interests among a population for the most part poor, and no abuse of the system has yet come to light. A novel mode of popular election was this year proposed by the Barote Committee and sanctioned. Castes and trades here choose their representatives under rules of their own, and these form the electoral body from among whom members of Committees are chosen. If a representative dies or resigns, or if a vacancy occurs in any other way, his successor must be appointed at a general meeting of the caste or trade to which he belongs, and any caste or trade may be called on to re-consider its choice at a general meeting on a petition signed by twenty of its adult members. The powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of Committee being defined by law (Parts IV and V of Act VI), it is needless to recapitulate them here.

No. 82, dated the 6th January 1871.

8. Details of the Municipal income derived from taxation in 1869—70 are not in existence, but in 1870—71 the receipts were Rs. 12, 13, 165, and in the year under report they have risen to Rs. 15,00,909. A part of this increase of Rs. 2,87,744 is nominal, for some newly created Municipalities sent in no returns of their income for the part of 1870—71 in which the Act was in force; but by far the greater part is real, and is due mainly to the permission given in the orders of the Supreme Government quoted marginally, to tax piece goods and metals—a permission of which most Municipalities gladly availed themselves. It is also due, in a less degree, to a prosperous year, to the careful revision of some Octroi schedules, and to the prevention of smuggling.

9. In 1869—70 the Municipal income from all sources was about Rs. * 18,00,000. In the last two years the figures, excluding balance of previous years, stand as on the margin. The income for 1871—72 was better than that for 1870—71 by over 9 per cent. This large rise is not due to any material addition to the burden of taxation. The Octroi duty on cloth and metals is so light in its incidence—never exceeding, but often less, than 1½ per cent *advalorem*—that its pressure is hardly appreciable. With this exception, and that of the special taxes at Nynee Tal, the range of taxation has not varied in the three years. The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware that any statistics have been published shewing what the incidence of the Municipal taxation in other Provinces is, but His Honor does not doubt that the local rates which have fallen in 1871—72 on the urban population of the North-Western Provinces at about 12 annas per head on the average are reasonable and moderate. The maximum incidence in any town (excluding Sirsa, where receipts of 15 months instead of a year are shewn) was Rs. 1—9—1, the minimum was 2¾ annas. Both extremes widely err from what it considered a proper standard—10 annas to 12 annas—for all but a few of the richer towns such as Agra, Benares, and Muttra, in which the Octroi is in force, and where the large consumption by visitors, or the more expensive habits of the residents, abnormally raise the average.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Income by taxation ...	12,13,165	15,00,909
Nazúl	69,410	
Miscellaneous ...	3,72 036	3,03,107
Total Rs.....	16,54,611	18,04,016

10. The number of towns in which each of the five ordinary taxes authorized by the law was in force is shewn marginally, and compared with the number in 1870 -71. Nynee Tal was the only town which levied a special tax under the Governor General's sanction.

Tax.	Number of towns.	
	1870—71	1871—72
House tax	13	8
License-tax	10	11
Taxes on carriages and animals ...	8	8
Tolls on ditto	1	1
Octoi	56	61

11. The realizations of each tax, and from the percentage of realizations from each to total income from taxation, are given below :—

* These figures including opening balance from previous year, which the accounts do not shew separately.

	Realizations.	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	13,44,396	89·57
House-tax	34,994	2·33
License-tax	95,055	6·33
Tax on carriages and animals	17,456	1·16
Tolls on ditto . ..	375	·03
Special taxes	8,633	·58
Rs.	15,00,909	100

12. A reference to Statement 1 will shew that in all towns but six* the Octroi is the method of raising income which the people prefer. As the origination of taxes rests by law entirely with the Committees, this indicates very clearly the strong feeling which exists in favor of this form of indirect taxation. In forty-one Municipalities the Octroi was the only tax levied. In twenty it was supplemented by some other tax, but in nine† only was this absolutely necessary on purely financial grounds, the cause lying not in the unsuitability of the towns for the Octroi, but in the inability of the Committees to make the tax reasonably productive. In other cases the second tax was imposed for special reasons—*e. g.*, at Mhow Raneepore there are causeways across rivers, for the maintenance of which a small toll was taken on carts which pass over; at Banares and Allahabad hackney carriages are licensed, and so brought under control; while at Bareilly a house-tax is imposed on the residents of the Civil Station, who otherwise would escape taxation.

* 1. Dehra.
2. Mussoorie.
3. Nynee Tal.
4. Jhansie.
5. Cawnpore.
6. Ghazeepore.

N. B.—During the current year Ghazeepore has adopted the Octroi.

† Deobund, Boolundshuhur, Anoopshuhur, Octroi and house tax.
Bijnour, Dhampore, Chandpore, Nugeena, Budaon, Onjhaee, Octroi and license tax.

13. But not only is the Octroi the most popular of all the forms of taxation, it is also the most profitable. This is shewn in the following table, in which the receipts from the Octroi and the incidence per head of population are compared with the receipts and incidence of the house and license-taxes which are the two other main sources of Municipal income :—

Tax.	Number of towns.	Population.	*Gross receipts.	Incidence.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Octroi	61	18,82,617	13,44,396	0 11 5
House-tax	8	76,767	30,399	0 6 4
License-tax	11	4,46,950	95,055	0 3 4

Further, the Octroi is the only Municipal tax which is at all elastic, or by which the masses can be made to bear their share of the cost of protection and other advantages of good government which they in common with the better classes enjoy.

14. The total receipts from the Octroi, and the proportion which each of the eight classes of commodities to which taxation is restricted by orders of the Supreme Government contributed, the general incidence of the tax per head of the population who pay it (1,882,917), and the particular incidence of the receipts in each class, are shewn below :—

	Receipts.	*Incidence per head.*
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals ..	8,35,928	0 7 1
II.—Animals for slaughter	29,722	0 0 3
III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing ..	65,363	0 0 7
IV.—Articles used for the construction of buildings ..	64,065	0 0 6
V.—Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes	82,384	0 0 8
VI.—Tobacco	35,941	0 0 4
VII.—Piece goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress	1,81,636	0 1 7
VIII.—Metals	49,357	0 0 5
Total Rs. ..	13,44,396	0 11 5

* Net income would be the proper test. But in towns where two taxes are in force, details of cost of collecting each are not given.

15. The mean incidence is thus shewn to be 11 annas 5 pie, the maximum (excluding Sirsa) was Rs. 1—9—1, and the minimum (excluding towns where the tax was in force for part of the year, and Almorah, where the tax is on animals for slaughter only) 3½ annas.

16. The only towns, seven in number, where the incidence was above a rupee, are specified below, and are compared with a few of the towns in the Punjab, where the incidence was shewn to be highest in the statistics published in the Supplement to the *Provincial Gazette* of October 3rd, 1872.

North-Western Provinces.			Punjab.		
Town.	Population.	Incidence.	Town.	Population.	Incidence.
		Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
Shahdera ...	7,250	1 9 1	Simla	7,217	5 13 0
Chandowsee ...	23,513	1 5 6	Shahpore ...	1,771	4 12 2
Hattras... ...	33,100	1 4 9	Fazilka... ...	3,106	4 10 10
Bilsee	5,290	1 3 8	Ferozepore ...	20,592	2 4 0
Bharatgunj ...	3,319	1 1 9	Makhu	591	2 1 9
Calpee	15,856	1 1 6	Sirsa	11,000	2 0 7
Dhunowra ...	5,281	1 0 10	Rawulpindee ...	19,228	1 13 2
			Bhimanee ...	32,254	1 10 1

Primâ facie, a much higher rate of incidence is allowed in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provinces. This may be due to two causes,—either that commodities are admitted to the Punjab schedules of dutiable articles which are excluded in the North-Western Provinces, or that the rates of duty charged are higher; or, possibly, there is a third cause, that more than *bonâ fide* local consumption is taxed. Experience in these provinces leads to the conclusion that, so long as the Octroi is restricted to the classes of articles now taxable and the duty on luxuries is kept within 3 or 4 per cent of value, while necessaries are charged much lower, say 1½ or 2 per cent, the incidence of the Octroi cannot exceed a rupee per head, as a maximum, even in the most rich and prosperous towns, without becoming a transit duty. In the poorer towns the best management will not bring the incidence to more than 10 or 12 annas.

17. It is said above that the Octroi is the only one of the Municipal taxes at all elastic. His Honor would invite attention to the fact that the concession of the Supreme Government under which piece goods and metals were made taxable towards the close of 1870—71, resulted in a net gain to those Municipalities which imposed the duty of more than two lacs of rupees in 1871—72. The financial importance of this concession is very great, but the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if the relaxation had gone further, so as to allow the taxation of all articles brought within Municipal limits for consumption or use—a power which is conferred by Act VI of 1868, without apparent restriction.

18. There are two ways in which the Octroi may become a transit duty. The first and obvious way is where a Municipality puts a tax on goods which enter at one gate and leave immediately at another. The Government is in a position to state with confidence that this naked form of taxing the commerce of the country for the benefit of a few is not permitted in any Municipality. The second and less obvious method is where the tax is assessed on goods which the importer at the time of importation cannot, or does not, declare to be for consumption or use or for eventual exportation, but, which sooner or later, are re-exported without remission of the duty paid. For the protection of such goods two systems have been devised:—bonded warehouses and refunds; practically neither of these systems has worked well. The natives of the country have a strong dislike to the use of our bonded warehouses. Amongst other reasons it is said that they destroy the secrecy of trade. This point has been well brought out in a report* by the Collector of Mirzapore on the sugar trade of that town, who writes as follows:—"Both kinds of imports of sugar (*i. e.*, for local consumption and ultimate export) belong "to the same few large traders. The firms may be best described as commission agents. They "make advances to the sugar producers in this and neighbouring districts, who in return bring to them "the out-turn of their factories. The sugar is sold through them to Hulwaies and others for local con- "sumption, and to firms who deal in this and other commodities for export elsewhere. Sales are gener- "ally quickly effected, and the proceeds are handed over to the manufacturers, minus the advances and "the commission on sale. It is the person who brings the sugar to market that in the first instance "pays the duty, and the Sub-Committee can see no way of relieving him from doing so, except by esta-

* See page 41 of North-Western Provinces' Government Proceedings for the month of November 1872.

"blishing large and expensive bonded warehouses. The enforcement of a system of refunds on re-export "would not have this effect." "The exporter would benefit by so much, but the person who had paid "the duty would not derive any advantage therefrom, for there is no warrant for supposing that he "receives a higher price for his goods than he would if there were no tax, the price he receives being "determined by the demand elsewhere, not by the necessities of the people in Mirzapore. When a Beo- "paree has sold his sugar, he closes his account and leaves the city, not to return till he needs another "advance." "The necessity of paying duty at time of importation would be obviated by the establishment "of a bonded warehouse, but the merchants strongly object to warehousing their imports in bond. "They all urge that their business would thereby be much inconvenienced; that if all imports were "brought to the same place, the quarrels amongst rival dealers would be innumerable; that the essential "feature of the trade at present is secrecy, and that to introduce circumstances requiring change in this "respect would involve such a *bouleversement* of old arrangements and methods as would produce utter "disorder and dissatisfaction. The system of trade is even more complicated than might be inferred from "the description given above. The commission agents who import do not sell directly to the consumers "or exporters. Between them comes a numerous body of *Dallals*, or brokers, whose business it is to "spread the news of arrivals and hunt up purchasers. It is on these men that the importers depend for "the enhancement of rates, and the purchasers for the depreciation of them. If all imports were bonded, "and the actual state of the market generally known, the character of the trade would be totally revolu- "tionized: and this is a result which is deprecated by every class. The merchants also add that the ex- "pense and trouble they would be put to in guarding their property, procuring delivery, and paying ware- "house rent and warehouse establishment, would be much heavier than the present light duty involves. "No man, they say, could trust his property unguarded by his own servants. In short, the system "has often been proposed, but has, on mature consideration, always been rejected as most distasteful to "those it is intended to protect. The rejections to it are, in my opinion, insuperable."

19. Next as to refunds, the Lieutenant-Governor has insisted very strongly on these being granted, without limit as to the time when, or person by whom, the goods are re-exported, whether or not they have broken bulk or changed their form; but, as a matter of fact, they are not claimed at all to the extent contemplated. It is urged, with some force, that the duty is so low that it is not worth the exporter's while to go through the troublesome formalities necessarily involved in obtaining a drawback.

20. These questions have had the Lieutenant-Governor's grave consideration. On the one hand, there are the stringent orders of the Supreme Government that bonded warehouses must be established by every Municipality which levies an Octroi, and that drawbacks must be allowed on all re-exports. On the other, there is the strong wish of those most interested in the prosperity of business for a low rate of duty, with no bonded warehouses and no refunds.

21. The difficulty has been met by a compromise, the principle is this. The Committees are required to determine a fair rate of duty, not exceeding the maximum of 3 or 4 per cent on consumption for each commodity, or class of commodities, in which there is a trade. They are next required to estimate how much of the imports is locally consumed. The rate of duty is then reduced in the proportion which the consumption is found to bear to the imports. To take an example. A town imports Rs. 1,50,000 worth of cloth, consumes two-thirds locally, and re-exports one-third;—a duty of one per cent instead of 1½ is levied. The result is the same as if two-thirds of the imports paid the full rate, the duty being refunded on the remaining one-third.

22. The equity of this principle obviously depends on two points:—*first*, the fact that the import and export trade are in the same hands (else one man's gain would be another's loss); the *second*, on the accuracy of the estimates of local consumption. As to the first, the system is nowhere allowed, except on the express assurance of a general identity of interest between the two trades. As to the second, the importance of obtaining reliable data has been earnestly impressed on all the Committees concerned; in fact, no Committee is allowed to adopt the system until a trustworthy estimate has been framed by them and scrutinized and adopted by Government.

23. The consumption is calculated primarily on the population resident within Municipal limits, but due regard is had to other circumstances which may enhance or diminish it. A prosperous and well-to-do town, like Hatrass, will feed and clothe itself more expensively than a decayed Mahomedan town, like Secundra Rao. At Benares and Muttra and Hurdwar allowance must be made for pilgrims and other visitors: in most cases there is an outside population which draws its supplies or some of them from the town, of which it is necessary to take account. Some Municipal towns are more resorted to than others, and supply retail goods to a large area of consumers.

24. A careful consideration of the returns for 1871—72 leads the Lieutenant-Governor to believe that the following averages of consumption per head for some of the chief articles are approximately correct, and may, for the present, be used as standards for future guidance.

25. A. CLASS 1. *Food grains.*—The quantity taxed in forty-one towns which levied rates by weight, gives an average consumption per head of 7 maunds 19 seers 3 chittacks. Eliminating the towns where the imports were very high, or very low, we have for sixteen towns an average of 7 maunds 1 seer and 1 chittack, or about 13 chittacks ($1\frac{5}{8}$lbs.) per diem. The daily allowance to a laboring prisoner in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces is 10 chittacks of the better, or 12 chittacks of the poorer grains, with 2 chittacks of parched gram and 2 chittacks of dál, or 4 chittacks of vegetables. Making every allowance for less consumption by women and children, and adding in consumption by cattle and other animals and visitors, the true annual average consumption per head is probably not less than 7 maunds.

26. *Sugar.*—The data for the calculation of the average consumption of this commodity are uncertain. Many of the returns sent in by the Municipalities are defective, as not distinguishing imports of the manufactured article (sugar) from the raw material (rab and goor—*i. e.*, syrup and molasses). Again, part only of the raw material is manufactured, the rest being consumed unrefined by the poorer classes.

27. The following estimates of the consumption of the different kinds of sugar have been carefully framed, and are probably not far wide of the mark. That from Boolundshuhur is due to an intelligent Native Deputy Collector, Kour Lakshaman Sing. Those from Meerut and Saharunpore are drawn up, respectively, by the President and Secretary of the Municipal Committee :—

Article.	Boolundshuhur.		Meerut.		Saharunpore.	
	Total annual consumption.	Average consumption per head.	Total annual consumption.	Average consumption per head.	Total annual consumption.	Average consumption per head.
	Mds.	*Seers. Chks.*	*Mds.*		*Mds.*	*Seers. Chks.*
Refined sugar	1,441	3 2	12,066	9·5	4,000	3 13
Coarse do	1,320	2 15			13,475	
Goor	3,898	8 $10\frac{1}{2}$	7,140	$4·7\frac{1}{2}$	...	12 14
Total.....	6,659	14 $11\frac{1}{4}$	19,206	$13·12\frac{1}{2}$	17,475	16 11

These calculations give an annual average consumption of nearly 15 seers, or 30lbs., of saccharine substances of all sorts. The quantity of such saccharine substances taxed in forty-two towns, for which we have returns of quantities, gives an average annual consumption of 1 maund 15 seers 4 chittacks. Eliminating the towns where the imports were pronounced excessively high, or low, we have for eleven towns an average of 18 seers 12 chittacks. It must be remembered that a great part of the consumption of sugar is caused by festivals and marriages and other social gatherings, so that the amount cannot be gauged by ordinary domestic habits, as it can to some extent in England. There the average consumption in 1865 is returned as 36lbs., or about 18 seers. This perhaps would not be an excessive average for the richest of Indian towns ; but with the data at present available, His Honor would not put the average higher than 15 or 16 seers. The consumption is probably greater in the sugar-producing tracts than where sugar is imported from a distance.

28. If this estimate is correct, it follows that there has been much undue taxation of this commodity in the past year. The defect is admitted, and every possible step has been taken to remedy it in future. All the Committees in fault have been called upon to frame their own estimates of consumption, and either to reduce the rate of duty on the principle explained in paragraph 21, or to introduce a system of refunds which shall be really effectual against such abuse.

29. Many towns have already adopted the first alternative, and, indeed, it is but fair to some which shew impossible averages of consumption in the present returns, to state that they had already introduced abnormally low rates, and thereby prevented any sensible injury to trade, the defect being that the rates were not fixed on a consideration of an absolutely true relation of consumption to imports. No

omplaints have reached the Government, either on the part of merchants or consumers, that the tax on ugar is oppressive, and the rates are everywhere being checked and revised on the principles above explained.

30. *Ghee.*—The average consumption, which the quantity imported into thirty-nine towns for which we have returns of quantities represents, is 5 seers 3 chittacks per head. Eliminating those towns where he imports were pronounced by the Lieutenant-Governor high, or low, we have for twelve towns an verage of 3 seers 13 chittacks per head. Assuming the ghee-consuming population at about quarter of he whole, and the ordinary daily consumption at half a chittack, and allowing that a part of the consumption in the town is supplied by milch cattle of the town, while adjoining villages draw little or nothing from the town, His Honor thinks that from 3 to 4 seers is a fair average on the total population.

31. The above are the chief commodities taxed in Class I. Other commodities are vegetables, ruit, milk, poultry, and eggs, but these add very little to the receipts.

32. The total realizations of Class I fall at 7 annas 1 pie, or less than a shilling, per head. Taking two per cent on the value of the article consumed as the average rate of taxation, the urban population of the north-west feeds itself at an average cost of a little less than Rs. 25 per head per annum.

33. In Class II, (Animals for slaughter) the receipts fall at 3 pie per head. The meat consumers are comparatively few, but there are no statistics to shew what the numbers are. The duty is, as a rule, levied per animal slaughtered. Meat, however, is such an unimportant item in the cost of living in most of the towns that it may be left out of consideration altogether.

34. Class III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing brought in 7 pie per head. The duty paid was Rs. 65,363, which at an average of 1½ per cent (the rates vary) represents imports in value Rs. 43,57,500, or an expenditure per head of about Rs. 2—6—0. The returns are not in sufficient detail to enable any distinction to be made as to what is spent on each of the three articles brought together in this class. On the whole, seeing how important an item fuel is in the cost of town living, the true average expenditure on this class of commodities must be greater than that shewn above, allowing even for the exemption of head-loads. Again, oil and oil-seeds are taxed in this class. Allowing one chittack per diem for every family for all purposes, lighting as well as food, the average consumption is hardly less than 4½ seers, say at the rate of Rs. 2 per head. Evasion, rather than undue taxation, is apprehended in respect of commodities in this class.

35. Class IV.—Articles used for building yielded Rs. 64,065, or 6 pie per head, representing at Rs. 2 per cent (rates vary), imports in value Rs. 32,03,250 or an average expenditure per family of five persons of nearly Rs. 8½ per annum.

36. In Class V, (Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes) many heterogenous commodities have been brought together, and the calculation of the averages of consumption is extremely difficult. Drugs, gums and perfumes may be left out of account as generally unproductive, but spices form an important item of domestic consumption, and require special notice. The total realizations, Rs. 82,384 (the best part of which are from spices, though the exact sum cannot be specified), in this class, fall at 8 pie per head, representing at Rs 4 per cent, imports in value Rs. 20,59,600 or an expenditure per head of Rs. 1—2—4.

37. No information at present exists by which to test the accuracy of this average, but allowing for commodities other than spices, and for consumption by adjoining villages, which must resort to the town for most of these articles, the actual average expenditure shewn above is perhaps not far from the mark.

38. Class VI.—Tobacco yielded Rs. 35,941, and the taxation fell at the rate of 4 pie per head. The average consumption in forty towns, which have given returns of quantities, is 4 seers 2 chittacks. Taking out ten towns where the imports were not excessively high, or low, the average is 3 seers 15 chittacks. A competent native observer puts the average at 3¼ seers, and the Collector of Meerut estimates it at 2 seers 3 chittacks. Perhaps 3 seers may be taken as approximately correct.

39. Class VII.—Piece goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, produced Rs. 1,81,636, or 1 anna 7 pie per head. Excluding those towns where the tax was in force for a part only of the year we have in thirty-eight towns an average annual expenditure per head of Rs. 9—13—8, and of Rs. 6—12—1, for ten selected towns where the imports are not markedly high or low.

40. An estimate of the average annual expenditure framed by Kour Lakshaman Sing, Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur, which is interesting as coming from a Native gentleman who is known to have paid special attention to the subject, puts the annual average expenditure per head at Rs. 4—5—6. Similarly, the Secretary to the Saharunpore Municipal Committee has estimated it at Rs. 4 per head. His Honor is not disposed to put the general average at a higher figure than this, but it may rise beyond it, without necessarily implying improper taxation, in the case of towns having a rich luxurious population, or which largely supply by retail the country round. It follows then, that more goods have been taxed in this class than were locally consumed, but it must be borne in mind that the towns which are apparently the most changeable in this respect have not levied the full rate of 1½ per cent *ad valorem*. Many charge (upon the principle already explained in reference to sugar) as low as 8 annas, other 12 annas; and in all cases, His Honor has directed the fixation of the duty on a well-ascertained estimate of the relation which consumption bears to imports.

41. Class VIII. *Metals.*—No reliable information as to the real average consumption of goods in this class has yet been obtained. The realizations were Rs. 49,857, giving an incidence of 5 pie per head, which is hardly felt. The average annual expenditure in twenty-six towns which were taxed for the whole year is Rs. 2—8—4, and in eleven selected towns where the imports were not pronounced markedly high or low, Rs. 2- 1—6. This is probably high, seeing that cooking and drinking utensils, which are the main articles on which the tax falls, do not require to be replaced every year.

42. The Octroi was under direct management in every town but one (Nugeena), and here the receipts were farmed to a contractor for nine months. The experiment failed, the farmer alleging that he was cheated by his servants. The incidence of receipts in this town was only 3 annas 8 pie, and a further inconvenience was experienced from no statistics of the quantities taxed being kept up.

43. It remains now to review the charge side of the accounts. The rise in income has been met by a corresponding increase in expenditure. In 1869—70 the charges were Rs. 14,82,933, in 1870—71 Rs 16,09,830, and in 1871—72 they reached Rs. 17,83,805, the sums kept in reserve for the three years being—

	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve ..	2,79,198	3,40,104	3,60,315.

A reference to Statement II will shew that, as a rule, the closing balances are not larger than financial considerations require. The towns which have the largest reserves are those in which some large scheme of local improvement is contemplated, and for the execution of which the accumulated savings of years, or loans, will be necessary. There is no disposition on the part of the Committees to hoard their resources; on the contrary, they have utilized them to the utmost. The balance at the close of the year was little more than it was at its commencement.

44. The following statement will shew at a glance the total expenditure under each head, and the proportion of charges under each head to total charges, and the results are compared with those of the two previous years as far as comparison is possible:—

Head.	1869—70.	Percentage.	1870—71.	Percentage	1871—72.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Collection	1,72,529	11·63	1,41,800	8·81	1,70,158	9 53
Head office			30,949	1·92	32,989	1·85
Police	3,74,261	25·24	3,94,265	24·49	3,86,184	21·66
Conservancy	1,97809	13.34	2,12,002	13 a7	2,51,293	14·10
Lighting	Under Miscellaneous.	...	23,008	1·43	35,788	2·01
Total Establishment...	7,44,599	50·21	8,02,a44	49·82	8,76,412	49·15
Watering	Under Miscellaneous.	...	a0,978	·68	25,624	1·44
Original Works	2,16,345	16 61	3,81,249	23·68	4,68,819	26·23
Repairs	1,53,379	10·34	2,00,510	12·46	2,06,288	11·59
Education	Under Miscellaneous.	...	55,412	3·44	30,414	1·71
Vaccination					6,076	·34
Dispensary					21,862	1·23
Other Charities					9,600	·53
Miscellaneous	3,38,610	22·83	1,59,537	9·91	1,38,710	7·78
Total.....	14,82,933	99·99	16,09,830	99·99	17,83,805	100

45. The cost of collecting and Head Office taken together was nearly the same in 1869—70 and 1870—71, but in 1871—72 it increased by about Rs. 30,000. The increase is nominal, and is mainly due to the transfer, in 1871—72, of the charges on account of Printing and Stationery from Miscellaneous to their proper place.

46. In 1870—71 collection absorbed 11·6 per cent *of the proceeds of taxation*; in 1871—72 the percentage is 11·3. This incidence is moderate. The principle that no tax can properly be maintained, the collection of which absorbs more than 16 per cent of the proceeds, is strictly enforced, and the Committees have generally kept well within the maximum. The statement in paragraph 44 discloses some variations in the Police charges for the three years under comparison. The cost in 1870—71 was dearer than the cost in 1869—70 by Rs. 20,000, while in 1871—72 it was less than 1870—71 by Rs. 8,000. The statement is misleading, for the charges of the last two years were undoubtedly less than the one preceding it. The tendency everywhere has been to cheapen (by the substitution of town chaukidars for constables) rather than enhance the cost. The figures for 1869—70 are incomplete. Some Municipalities did not submit their returns in time for inclusion in the provincial statement; while few exhibited the miscellaneous Police charges, such as clothing, stationery, oil, and other contingencies. The accounts for 1870—71 and 1871—72 are complete in every respect.

47. The Municipalities bear entirely the cost of their own protection, and it rests with them, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, subject only to the final decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, to determine the strength of the establishment necessary to preserve the peace and maintain order. This power is given them by law, and the re-organization which has been, and is still, going on shews that the Committees are not slow to exercise it, or the Government prone to restrict it. The main principles of revision are the equalization of the force at the general rate of one policeman for watch and ward to every 100 houses as a maximum, and as said above, the substitution of the cheaper agency of chaukidars for constables, subject (excepting in the smaller towns) to the principle of maintaining a sufficient nucleus of trained constabulary at a central post to put down any ordinary disturbance. During the calendar year 1871, twenty-two Municipalities revised their Police establishments, at a net saving to themselves of Rs. 4,954.

On the 31st December 1871, the Municipal Police Force was constituted as follows:—

4	Inspectors ..	Constabulary.
13	Sub-Inspectors ..	
235	Head Constables ..	
1	Mounted Constable ..	
2,154	Foot Constables ..	
150	Jemédars ..	Non-Constabulary.
8	Daffédars ..	
2,704	Chaukidars ..	
Total.. 5,269		

Deducting the supervising officers, there was a force of 4,858 men for 400,000 houses, (calculating five persons to a house), or one man on an average to 82 houses.

Eight towns had a purely constabulary force, forty a mixed force of chaukidars and constables, and nineteen (all small and quiet towns) had chaukidars only.

48. Conservancy absorbed, as it always must, a large share of the revenues. Under this head are included all charges for the maintenance of latrines, removal of night soil, and road sweeping.

49. Lighted and watered streets are a public convenience, for the provision of which few towns can afford much. In lighting, all the Municipalities have done at present is to put up oil lamps in the most crowded thoroughfares. The luxury of watered roads is confined for the most part to the large and richer Municipalities.

50. In original works and repairs the Committees have done well, and this is perhaps the most successful part in their administration. The principle, steadily inculcated by the Lieutenant-Governor personally and in the reviews of the Budgets and Expenditure Reports, that the people shall have tangible proof that they get a valuable return for the taxes they pay, in the shape of better roads, more light and air in their crowded thoroughfares, proper drains, schools, dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, is bearing good fruit. Nearly 38 per cent of the total expenditure was on local improvements of this sort, which give the Committees the best of all claims to the confidence of their fellow-citizens. In many Municipalities something has also been done towards ornamentation, public gardens, &c.

51. A detailed account of the many useful projects which have been carried out will be found in the printed volumes of Proceedings. The only work which calls for special notice here is the Cawnpore drainage scheme. This scheme, which was carefully elaborated by Mr. Halsey, and approved by the Public Works Department, is being executed by aid of a loan from the Supreme Government. It aims at relieving the city of the stagnant pools in the quarter furthest from the river, formerly a fertile source of sickness, and establishing a complete system for carrying off the surface drainage of the city. The work is well advanced, and promises valuable results towards the health and comfort of the inhabitants, contributing indirectly also to the health of Cantonments.

Benares has also been vastly improved by the transformation of impure receptacles of drainage into handsome tanks, with spacious environs, and the opening out of wide streets through the crowded town. A very important system of drainage is also nearly carried out in Saharunpore, which has already materially improved the sanitary condition of the town.

52. In Education but little money was expended prior to 1871-72, when Rs. 30,414, or 1·7 per cent of the total expenditure, was devoted to this most important object. The obligation devolving upon Municipalities of rendering liberal assistance and support in the matter was impressed upon the Committees, as explained last year, in a Circular issued for their guidance on the 3rd April 1871, and the call has been responded to by a grant in the Budget of 1872-73 of Rs. 43,400. The allotment, it is confidently hoped, will be increased in 1873-74.

53. The educational objects to which Municipal grants may, in the opinion of the Government, be most suitably and advantageously devoted, were explained in a Resolution, No. 1193, A., dated 26th July 1872. They are :—(1) the establishment of free primary schools for the poorer classes, who do not enjoy the privileges offered to the rural population by the Government village schools ; (2) the establishment of secondary schools teaching English, Persian or Sanskrit as feeders to Superior schools. Fees are invariably to be charged in these schools ; (3) additions to the establishment provided by Government at Government schools, such as Arabic or Sanskrit teaching, where such is desired ; (4) erection of boarding-houses for the convenience of boys at the Zillah schools whose houses are at a distance ; (5) scholarships to enable village boys to attend the tehseelee schools, or boys of country towns to attend the Zillah schools ; (6) improvement of the school accommodation.

54. A few examples of what has been done will not be out of place. At Benares the Municipality has opened ten free primary schools, which supply an elementary education to the poorer classes ; at Bareilly three Municipal schools for secondary education act as feeders to the Government College, and are aided by the Government. At Allyguth and Allahabad a contribution is made to improve the establishments of the Zillah schools ; at Calpee the Municipality has erected a school-house, and at Mynpoory a school-house and boarding house with the aid of the Provincial revenues. The Municipalities are generally providing the means of free primary education to the poorer classes.

55. In the disposal of the education grants, His Honor's wishes are that the Committees should communicate with the educational authorities in order to frame their plans. The Municipalities should know best what the educational wants of their fellow-townsmen are, and in their interest in the matter, success mainly depends, while the Educational Officers are best able to put those plans into such a form as to secure uniformity with the general system of the Department.

56 The ready assistance given by the Committees in the cause of vaccination merits every praise. Of the 67 Municipalities, 42 were provided with a sufficient staff of Vaccinators, 12 were provided but insufficiently, and in 13 no provision at all was made. Assuming that one man is able to vaccinate about 1,200 children per annum, and that these 1,200 would, at 40 per mile, be born annually in a population of 30,000, it follows that a population of two millions would require about 66 men to afford full protection, and their salaries at Rs. 10 per month would amount to Rs. 7,920. The number employed in 1871 was 58, and the expenditure was about Rs. 6,000. It is expected that in the current year full provision will be made where at present there is none, or where it is insufficient.

57. The contribution to Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 21,862, which is nearly a fifth of the total local receipts of the Department. The claims of these useful institutions to Municipal aid have, as a rule, been duly acknowledged. Eleven towns, however, have Dispensaries and gave no aid, while 15 had no Dispensaries of their own at all.

58. Under other charities an expenditure of Rs. 9,600 is shewn. The sums shewn opposite each town are small, except in the following cases :—

Agra	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2,400
Bareilly	..	..	..	..	„ 1,540
Shahjehanpore	..	..	..	..	„ 1,500
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	„ 2,500

Agra and Shahjehanpore have poor-houses to maintain, Allahabad and Bareilly have an asylum for the blind and lepers. At Allahabad also the Committee contributes Rs. 50 per mensem to the Lock Hospital. All these are fitting objects of Municipal expenditure.

59. In the Circular of 3rd April 1871, the sum which the Lieutenant-Governor invited the Municipal Committees to contribute to Education, Vaccination, and Charitable Institutions was 5 or 6 per cent of their revenue as a minimum. The total sum actually contributed in 1871-72 was Rs. 67,952, or 4½ per cent of the income from taxation. On the whole, the appeal has been loyally responded to.

60. The large expenditure under Miscellaneous requires some explanation, amounting as it does to Rs. 1,38,710, or more than 7½ per cent of the total expenditure. The growth of charges of this nature is very jealously watched, and every endeavour is made to reduce them to a minimum. The towns opposite which the largest debits are made are noted marginally. These amount to 78 per cent of the whole. The debit against Agra includes grants to the Cantonment Fund for Police of Rs. 9,000, to the Riddell Museum (since withdrawn) of Rs. 2,400, census charges Rs. 1,200, and refunds Rs. 1,200, Futtehgurh re-paid a loan of Rs. 7,420, which it had borrowed in a period of difficulty from another Local Fund. At Bareilly Rs. 1,349 were spent on gardens, Rs. 1,174 in dieting village watchmen called in to assist in keeping the peace during the Moharam, and Rs. 831 in wiping of an old debt. At Pilleebheet the Committee were called on to refund Rs. 6,000, the price of buildings sold nazúl, but given back to the owners under a decree of the Court. The Allahabad Committee contributed Rs. 8,000 to the construction of the Alfred Park. Cawnpore paid Rs. 6,637 on account of the interest on the loan for the drainage scheme. Mirzapore re-paid a loan of over Rs. 10,000 borrowed from other Local Funds, and Benares invested a surplus of Rs. 30,000 in Government paper. For the rest, small charges on account of gardens, arboriculture, registration of vital statistics, and cattle pounds are common to all the towns.

Agra	... Rs.	14,651
Futtehgurh cum Furruckabad	... „	9,278
Bareilly	... „	5,716
Pilleebheet	... „	7,090
Allahabad	... „	10,231
Cawnpore	... „	11,754
Mirzapore	... „	16,064
Benares	... „	33,501
	Rs.	1,08,285

61. In conclusion, I am to say that the experience of the past year comfirms the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinions expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Annual Report for 1870—71, as to the success which has attended the introduction of Municipal Government into these Provinces. The people may be slow to appreciate the privileges of the suffrage, and apathy and indifference may too often characterize the members whom they may elect, but there are signs of an awakening interest which gives promise of better things to come, and which it is the business of the Government to foster to the utmost. Act VI of 1868 has brought a share in the local administration to every man's door. His Honor's interference with the action of the Town Councils is mainly confined to the prevention of improper taxation, the passing of bad bye-laws, and any tendency to undue expenditure. The educated portion of the community know that a real power is given to them, and this knowledge will soon spread to the masses.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement shewing the Income of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1871—72.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Division or Province.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of Income of 1871—72.											Remarks.
				Official.	Non-Official.			Octori.	Tax on houses, buildings and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special tax under Section 11, Act VI of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total Income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of Population.	
					Elected.	Nominated.	Total.												

Statement shewing the Expenditure in the Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1871—72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Division.	District.	Municipality	Collection.	Head Office	Police	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Total Establishment.	Watering.	Original Works	Repairs	Education.	Vaccination	Dispensary.	Other Charities.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure	Reserve	REMARKS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement shewing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces during* 1871-72, *the consumption or expenditure per head, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

1	2	3														4													5													6	
Name of Municipality.	Population by Census of 1872.	*Quantity or value of articles imported which paid duties.*														*Amount of tax collected.*													*Consumption expenditure per head.*													*Incidence of taxation per head.*	
		Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Total Octroi.	Grain.	Sugar.	Ghee.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Heads.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

Statement shewing the Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in the different Divisions of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1869—70, *ending* 31*st March* 1870, (*from the N.-W. Province Administration Report for* 1869—70).

Divisions.	Municipalities.	Income during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure.					
				On Original Works.	On Repairs.	On Police.	On Conservancy.	For other objects.	Office and Collection Establishment.

Extract Paragraphs 12 *and* 13 *of Administration Report for the North-Western Provinces for the year* 1869-70.

The Municipality of the North-Western Provinces.

12. On the 31st March 1870, the Municipal Act (VI, 1868) was in force in no less than sixty-three towns. Of those Municipal Committees whose reports of the year's proceedings have been submitted to Government, the income reached a total of Rs. 37,95,006, or £179,500. Rs. 14,82,933, or £148,293, were laid out in the following proportions:—17 per cent on original works of public utility; 10 per cent on repairs of roads, bridges and the like; 25 per cent on the municipal police; 12 per cent on establishment; 13 per cent on sanitation; 23 per cent on other appropriate objects. From these figures it may be gathered what a very important function the committees fulfil in drawing forth local resources, and in ministering to local requirements. The principle of self-government is kept steadily in view, so far as it may be compatible with public safety and happiness; and the action of the superior authorities is confined mainly to securing a close adherence to the law in the preparation and application of municipal rules and bye-laws, and to a watchful supervision over the expenditure, on appropriate objects, of money derived from municipal taxation. Great care is also taken that there shall be no obstructions placed in the way of trade. Provision is made in every code of rules for the special protection of goods in transit; and any symptom of an infringement of this principle is met by a strict enquiry, and, if necessary, by reform.

Municipal Taxation.

13. The apprehensions entertained last year of loss, owing to the restrictions laid upon the Octroi system, have been proved by experience not without foundation. Most of the committees have found themselves compelled either to impose heavier rates of assessment upon the commodities still taxable, or to introduce other and less popular modes of taxation; and all have recognized the necessity of applying the most rigid economy to the outlay of their funds, in some cases to an extent which is much to be regretted. For example: here and there grants to schools have been withdrawn; elsewhere salaries of vaccinators retrenched; elsewhere again, projects of much utility and importance have been postponed or abandoned; one or two small and unsuccessful Municipalities, as those of Debai in the Boolundshuhur District, and

Raât and Muchleeshuhur in the Humeerpore District have been extinguished. Financial pressure has led to the introduction of various methods of taxation : the octroi, in many places now insufficient for the most pressing wants, is supplemented by a tax on houses, or on lands, or on wheels, or on hackney-carriages, or on professions and trades. The multiplication of imposts, generally in themselves less agreeable than the octroi, is naturally unpopular ; but money must be found for police, drainage, roads, and so forth, or the attempt at municipal administration must be abandoned. Still, amid all difficulties and discouragements, these committees are working a good work ; and increasing benefit may yet be expected from them as time goes on, and the people grow familiar with the system, and with the many opportunities of improvement and self-government which it offers.

No. 1643—Rev. 12, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing papers be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions and to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information. also to the President of the Bangalore Municipality, with an expression of the Chief Commissioner's hope that the views and the measures adverted to in the interesting report on the administration of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1871—72, may be perused by them with attention, especially the end of paras 9 and 16, 17 to 21, 46, 47 and 52 to 59, as many valuable hints are to be found in it which are as applicable to the case of some of the Municipalities in Mysore as those of the North-Western Provinces, though the time has not yet arrived for the adoption in all respects in Mysore of the system in force in the North-Western Provinces.

2. The Chief Commissioner considers it desirable that the report on the Municipalities in this Province should be drawn up in a similar way to the one now circulated, and that the alterations made in the tabular forms by the Government of the North-Western Provinces should likewise be adopted.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Heads of Departments named in the margin, and to the Secretary in the Public Works Department for record in his office.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division.
„ Military Assistant.
„ Town and Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th July 1873.

No. 1688—Rev. 13, dated Bangalore, 3rd July 1873.

Order.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, No. 89, J, dated 8th June 1870, declaring the Land Acquisition Act, No. X of 1870, to be in force in this Province, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore is pleased to direct the observance of the following rule in regard to the valuation of land alluded to in para 9 of the above Act.

"In all cases the Deputy Commissioner or President of the Municipal Board must verify his information by inquiry on the spot, and must attach a certificate to his estimate of value, to the effect that 'the rates have been arrived at after local inquiry and inspection of the ground.'"

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 158—R. 36, dated 16th June 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 1444—20, dated—June 1872, conveying sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 504 in 1872—73, on planting and enclosing the firewood plantation in the kávals of the Nágamangala Talook, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 90 of the 28th April 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, from which it will be observed that the enclosing operations in the kávals of Hasvina, Tornakallu and Kótipura have been completed, and 2388 plants have been put down during the year 1872—73, at an outlay of Rs. 424.

2. Captain Camming recommends the retention of the *marginally noted establishment costing Rs. 156 per annum, for the purpose of conserving and watering plants already put down in the kávals alluded to, as also to plant and enclose the Waddarhalli Kával.

	Rs.		
*3 Gardeners, one for each of the Hasvina, Kótipura and Waddarhalli Kávals at Rs. 3 per month ...	108	0	0
1 Kávalgár for watering the young plants at Rs. 4 per month...	48	0	0
Total Rs.....	156	0	0

3. As I concur in the desirability of this measure, I request you will have the goodness to obtain sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the same.

4. The cost may be met from Rs. 800, provided for in the Budget under head "Avenues and Nurseries.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 90, dated 28th April 1873.

Adverting to the correspondence *marginally noted, I have the honor to report that, of the sum of Rs. 504, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for planting and enclosing the Hasvina, Torana-kallu-Kótipura and Waddarahalli Kávals in the Nágamangala Talook, Rs. 424 were expended, as detailed in the † margin, during the past year 1872—73, from which it will be seen that the enclosing operations in the two former Kávals have been completed, and that 2,388 plants, chiefly mango, ala, hippe and others fit for firewood, have been planted during the year. The following establishment being needed for conserving and watering the plants already put down, sanction is solicited to its entertainment at a yearly cost of Rs. 156, which sum may be met from the provision in the Budget for 1873—74 under the head "Avenues and Nurseries."

*To Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, No. 655, dated 29th Sept. 1871.
From do No. 691, dated 26th Oct. 1871.
To do No. 190, dated 21st May 1872.
From do No. 319, dated 25th June 1872.

	Rs.
†Pay of the establishment maintained, viz., (1 Kávalgar and 3 gardeners	156
Enclosing the Kávals, viz., Hasvina and Kótipura	268
	424

3 Gardeners, one for each of the Hasvina, Kótipura and Waddarhalli Kávals at 3 Rs. per mensem each	..	108	0 0
1 Kávalgar for watching the young plants at Rs. 4 per mensem ..	..	48	0 0
	Rs.	156	0 0

No. 1707—Rev. 22, dated 4th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned. The Chief Commissioner requests that, at the close of the current official year, a report may be sent in on the state of the plantation and the number of trees planted during the year.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 156—34, R, dated 16th June 1873.

No. 272 of 7th June 1873.

In forwarding herewith the marginally noted copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to inform me whether the instructions conveyed in your Circular No. 5985—34, dated the 14th March 1872, on the subject of levying local cess on fractions of a rupee of Sáyer collections, apply to the assessments on lands, in supersession of your letter No. 4108—46, dated 16th November 1871, which directs that all items of assessment ranging between 8 annas and one rupee should pay local cess of 3 pies, and that no local cess should be imposed on assessment below 8 annas.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 272, dated 7th June 1873.

Adverting to the table of rates to be adopted in levying the local fund cess on fractions of a rupee of Sáyer collections, &c., given in the margin of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's Circular letter No. 5985—34 of the 14th March 1872, forwarded with your Circular No. 557 of the 20th idem, I have the honor, in submitting an extract of para 3 of the Deputy Accountant General's letter, No. 672 of the 28th instant, to request the favor of definite instructions as to whether the rates laid down in the Circular above quoted apply also to land assessment below a rupee. It may be here mentioned that para 1 of the Secretary's No. 4108—46 of the 16th November 1871 expressly exempts lands, the assessment on which is below 8 annas, from the payment of the cess in question.

Extract from letter No. 672 of the 28th May 1873, from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

* * * * * *

3. The exemption of land assessment under 8 annas is doubtful, as the table of rates laid down in Secretary's Circular of 14th March 1872, was prescribed "for fractions of a rupee of Sáyer collections, &c., and, I presume, was intended to supersede the previous instructio in the Secretary's letter to the Superintendent, Ashtagram, No. 4108—46, dated 16th November 1871. This point should, I think, be referred by you for further orders of the Chief Commissioner unless the point has been decided according to your view.

* * * * * *

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th July 1873.

No. 1721—Rev. 23, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1873.

Order thereon.—In his letter No. 156—34 of the 16th June 1873, the Officiating Commissioner of Ashtagram states that letter No. 4108—46, dated 16th November 1871, exempts assessment below 8 annas in amount from the incidence of the local fund cess, while in a subsequent Circular No. 5985—34, dated 14th March 1872, the minimum sum of Sáyer collections, &c., liable to it has been reduced to one anna, and solicits instructions as to which of the two should be taken for a guide in the levy of the cess in question.

2. The Circular of 14th March 1872 was intended to apply to all descriptions of revenue collections, and superseded the letter of 16th November 1871. But if the working of the measure is attended with any serious difficulty, it can, the Chief Commissioner considers, be reconsidered after it has had a fair trial.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1723.—Rev. 47, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1873.

Order.—The Deputy Accountant General in Mysore is requested to furnish this office, as soon as possible, with a statement shewing the amount of Local Fund cess collected during the years 1871—72 and 1872—73, *from other sources than Land Revenue Proper, viz* :—

I. Coffee and Cardamom Hálat.

II. Sáyer Collections.

III. Abkári.

1. Still head duty.
2. Toddy Contracts.
3. Drug. do

IV. Forest Produce.

V. Salt pans.

And any other heads on which it is leviable, the amount being shewn separately for each District, with any deductions for educational allotments, or under the rules in force, that may have been made therefrom, and the balance in deposit, and now available for distribution under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

2. This statement will remain in the Secretary's Office, and such allotments will be made from it as from time to time may appear to be called for.

3. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore is requested to furnish this office with a statement, prepared in communication with the Deputy Accountant General, shewing the expenditure on primary education (Hóbli Schools) during the past year, and the amount allotted from the Local Fund cess for education during the same period, to enable the Chief Commissioner to judge if the time has not arrived for the final adjustment of the relations of the educational portion of the cess and the Village Schools for the maintenance of which it is intended.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th July 1873.

Memorandum by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 891, dated Dharwar, 16th June 1873.

The appended letter from the Superintendent, Inám Settlements, is forwarded for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

2. It is evident that, as important interests are affected by the evidence of the Shánbhógs and talook officials in the cases referred to, great inducements to give false statements will not be wanting. In case of detection in making a false statement sufficient punishment cannot be inflicted by mere dismissal, or otherwise than through a criminal prosecution; therefore the proposal of the Superintendent, Inám Settlements, appears to be most worthy of adoption.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, To the Inám Commissioner of Mysore, No. 20, dated Bangalore, 14th May 1873.

I have the honor to report, for your consideration, that cases of wilful misrepresentation and false statement on the part of the minor talook officials and Shánbhógs employed in the inám settlement have of late been frequently noticed, and duly forwarded to the Divisional Commissioners for such severe orders as they might consider desirable; such fraudulent statements are chiefly made with reference to the present condition of religious and charitable institutions, which have been represented to be in good repair and the service to be rendered, when the contrary has been afterwards ascertained to be the case, with the object of course of saving the ináms attached thereto, from inevitable resumption.

2. From the accompanying precis of the correspondence on the subject, it will be seen that, owing to the decision of the late Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Kindersley, Divisional Officers are in doubt as to the propriety of criminally punishing parties accused of making false statements before the Inám Officers; but this difficulty appears to have been removed by the Chief Commissioner's Notification of the 18th May 1872, by which the Inám Procedure Rules were declared "to have been, and to be law in this Province."

3. But as I consider it very necessary to make the petty talook and village servants aware that detected fraud on their part, committed in the course of the inám settlement, will be followed by immediate punishment, I beg to suggest that the Chief Commissioner be moved for orders as to whether Shánbhógs and others wilfully making false representations on matters relating to the inám investigation can, with reference to the judgment of the late Judicial Commissioner, above alluded to, be punished by the Magistracy, as mere dismissal or other departmental measures appear to be inadequate to put down this growing evil.

Memorandum by the Officiating Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

During the inám settlement of the Shikáripura Talook the Shánbhóg of Wudagani signed the statement, which was countersigned by the Talook Gumásta, certifying that the temple of Virabhadradévaru was in good order, and the services were being performed. The inám attached thereto was accordingly confirmed. But the Amildar subsequently reported that the temple was dilapidated &c. Captain Blair reported the conduct of the Shánbhóg to the Shimoga Deputy Superintendent. In reply, the Superintendent of Nagar forwarded with docket No. 3596—130, dated 13th December 1870, copy of the Judicial Commissioner's judgment in original appeal No. 62 of 1870, quashing the conviction of two men, who were sentenced by Session Judge, Nagar Division, for signing false declarations before the Inám Assistant knowing them to be false. Mr. Kindersley stated in the judgment, that to sustain a charge under Sections 193 and 199 of the Indian Penal Code, it must be shewn that the statement was made with the intention that it should appear in evidence in a Judicial Proceeding, or in a Proceeding taken by law before a public servant as such, that the public servant making use of the declaration is bound or authorized by law to receive it as evidence, and that Mr. Kindersley was not aware of any law requiring such a statement to be made or authorizing the reception thereof as evidence.

2. A statement of the case was sent to the Chief Commissioner by Colonel Clerk, demi-officially, on the 23rd December 1870.

3. A similar case of false statement by a Shánbhóg of the Búdiháli Talook was reported by Captain Cole, to Superintendent of Nagar, docket No. 47, dated 11th May 1871. The Superintendent in letter No. 142, dated 17th June 1871, suggested the advisability of obtaining the Chief Commissioner's orders as he did not consider that the case would be tried criminally.

gs of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 4th July 1873.

4. In his letter No. 42, dated 12th July 1871, to the Secretary, Captain Cole forwarded the correspondence above referred to, and solicited the Chief Commissioner's orders on the subject, to enable the local authorities to punish criminally cases of misrepresentation made before the Inám Officers.

5. In the Gudibanda Talook likewise similar cases of misrepresentation by the local officials regarding the state of religious institutions were reported by Captain Cole, to Superintendent, Nandidroog, in his letter No. 305, dated 21st March 1871. The Pújáris and Shánbhógs concerned were in this case dismissed, *vide* Superintendent's No. 10, dated 19th May 1871.

6. In another instance in the same talook, the Shánbhóg's name as well as that of the Gumásta was sent up for severe notice for a like misrepresentation of the state of two temples. In letter No. 15, dated 28th June 1871, the Superintendent of Nandidroog suggested that authority should be obtained for the trial of accused persons under Sections 193 and 199 of the Indian Penal Code, or that a competent officer from the Inám Commission should be directed to prosecute the accused before the Talook Court. He added that removal from Government service would follow conviction as a matter of course; no answer was sent to this letter pending the Chief Commissioner's orders on the first reference.

7. By the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 43 of the 18th May 1872, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 25th idem, the Inám Procedure Rules were declared by the Governor General in Council to have been, and to be law in Mysore.

No. 1722—Rev. 46, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1873.

Order thereon.—In his memorandum No. 891, dated 16th June 1873, Colonel Anderson refers for orders a question mooted by the Officiating Inám Superintendent, as to whether talook and village officials wilfully making false representations on matters relating to the inám investigation can, with reference to a certain judgment quoted by him as delivered by the late Judicial Commissioner, be punished by the Magistracy.

2. In the opinion of Colonel Meade, there can be no question that officials of the classes referred to, whose duty it is under the terms of Section XVI of the Inám Procedure Rules, to prepare the documents required by the Inám Settlement Department, can be prosecuted criminally, for furnishing or fabricating false documents in such cases.

3. In the judgment adverted to in para 2 of the Inám Superintendent's letter, Mr. Kindersley, the late Officiating Judicial Commissioner, refused to recognize the Inám Procedure Rules as having the force of law, and therefore quashed conviction passed for their breach in cases of this nature, but this was subsequently rectified as stated by Colonel Puckle himself, and the Chief Commissioner does not see that any order on the subject is now necessary.

Chief Commissioner's Notification of the 18th May 1872, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, based upon the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 121, Rev. of 9th idem.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 5th July 1873.

Read statements shewing sums of irrecoverable balances of revenue outstanding in the Kadoor District, recommended for remission, received with docket No. 114—15 dated 20th June 1873 from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division.

No. 1747—R. 26 DATED 5TH JULY 1873.

ORDER.—Under the circumstances represented by the officiating Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve and sanction the remission of Rs. 5-10-9 and Rs. 9-14-0 being the irrecoverable balances on account of land Revenue due for 1871-72 from the Tarikere and Chikkamagaluru Talooks respectively.

2. As regards the other item of Rs. 30-11-11, the remission of which is asked for by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, it is observed that only Rs. 29-12-0 has been accounted for in the remarks in red ink made apparently in the Division office on the remission statement for the Kadoor Talook. The reason for this should be explained.

3. Of the two statements under reference, it is observed that one is for the *month* while the other is for the year 1871-72, which was received in this office more than a full year after it was due. The Chief Commissioner directs that, for the future, lists of irrecoverable balances should be submitted *annually* as soon as possible after the close of the Revenue year, in view to the requisite orders being at once passed thereon. The lists for each District should be invariably complete, to prevent the necessity for any second reference for such District, and should be submitted by themselves under cover of separate dockets, and not along with other returns is was done in the present instance.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, Revenue, No. 105 dated, Simla, the 20th June 1873.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letters No. 715—R. 23, and 722—R. 24. dated respectively the 12th and 13th ultimo, I am directed to intimate that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the alienation of State lands, as therein proposed.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to remit the Government demand on the lands in question.

No. 1748, REV. 27—DATED, BANGALORE, 5TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Commissioner of Nagar Division, with reference to his letter recorded in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 729—R. 24, dated 13th May 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India. To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Foreign Department, No. Rev. 105, dated Simla, 20th June 1873.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letters, Nos. 715—R, 23, and 729—R, 24, dated respectively, the 12th and 13th ultimo, I am directed to intimate that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, is pleased to sanction the alienation of State Lands, as therein proposed.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to remit the Government demand on the lands in question

GENERAL NO. 1749—REV. 54, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Commissioner of Nandidroog Division, with reference to his letter recorded in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 715—R, 23, dated 12th May 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 5th July 1873.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore. To the Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, General Department, General No. 916, dated Dharwar, 18th June 1873.

Forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner · the proposed addition to Land Inám Rule XVII appears most necessary.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Inám Settlements, To the Inám Commissioner of Mysore, No. 39, dated Dévanahalli, 10th June 1873.

I have the honor to suggest that the marginally noted addition be made to Land Inám Rule 17, after the word "charged." The liability of settled máms to the payment of the jódi and quit-rent is only declared as it stands at present, but by the proposed addition all doubt will be removed

Proposed Addition

The existing Jódi or the Local Cesses.

No.—1750, Rev. 50, dated Bangalore, 5th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Colonel Meade observes that the proposed amendment though unobjectionable, is yet not *necessary;* for the object aimed at, has been already provided for by Rule XXVI, which lays down the liability of the inámdars to the payment of Irrigation and Local Fund Cesses. The form of Inám title deeds also contains a clause to the foregoing effect.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1752—Rev. 14, dated Bangalore 5th July 1873.

Order.—With reference to para XIII of the Rules for the Survey and Settlement of Mysore, issued under date the 26th of May 1869, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following form of declaration to be procured from not less than two attesting witnesses to Rájínámás of lands in surveyed and unsurveyed talooks.

> "We declare from our personal knowledge that **A. B.**, who has executed "the above is the person he represents himself to be, and that he has affixed "his signature to the above in our presence."

2. It is to be understood, however, that the responsibility of the Amildar or other attesting officer charged with the duty of accepting relinquishments, for the exercise of due care in respect of such transactions, will be in no way diminished by the adoption of the above form of attestation by the witnesses.

3. A notice to this effect will appear in the next issue of the local Gazette for general information.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Extract from Chief Engineer's note, dated 12th June 1873.

"Adverting now to the works proposed in the current (1873—74) year's District Fund Budget, I "would submit that the three works specified in para 11, of the General Secretary's No 1112, are not all "those entered for the talooks named. Works Nos. 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36, are all in either "Soraba or Shikáripura, (*vide* District Fund Budget, Part II, herewith sent up) and on these it is proposed "to spend Rs. 15,900 this year.

"On repairs, there are three roads whose maintenance, Part III, is to cost Rs. 2010. Thus on "works it is intended to lay out Rs. 17,910, to which, it due proportion of establishment be added, the "entire outlay will not be less than Rs. 23,000, or some Rs 7,700 in excess of the Rs. 15,300 shewn by "Colonel Anderson to be available for roads in the talooks named. In fact, we propose spending all or "nearly all that the Deputy Accountant General shews to be at disposal yearly."

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated 5th July 1873.

No. 1756,—Rev. 51, dated Bangalore, 5th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner for his information with reference to the remarks interspersed in his report No. 395, dated 16th March 1873, embodied in Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 31st May 1873, regarding the backward state of communications in this part of Mysore.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 151—31, dated 16th June 1873.

Adverting to your official Memo No. 124 dated 23rd August 1872, forwarding for enquiry a *petition from the ryots of Arlikatté in the Chámárajnagara Talook, praying for permission to erect houses on the field of one Mádé Gauda, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, from which it will be observed that the petitioners are put to considerable inconvenience for want of building sites within the recognized limit of the village, which is small and confined.

*Herewith Returned.
No. 34 of 25th November 1872.
No. 117 of 12th May 1873 together with a Statement.

2. The field on which petitioners desire to erect houses measures two kudás and odd, and is stated by Captain Shaw who inspected it to be well adapted for the purpose.

3. Captain Hill recommends the payment of 5 years' assessment as compensation by the petitioners to the owner of the field, who is not disposed to give it up although he holds several other lands. I concur in the desirability of this measure; but I dissent from him as to his other proposal regarding the levy of 5 years' assessment as compensation to Government.

4. Considering the difficulties experienced by the petitioners, and the inconvenience to which they are subject for want of building sites, and having due regard to the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the village, I respectfully beg leave to submit that the assessment at present derived by Government may be remitted, and the field in question alienated to petitioners for the purpose of erecting houses, subject to payment of 5 years' assessment as compensation to the owner.

5. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to accord his sanction to the above proposition.

No. 1762—Rev., 24, dated 5th July, 1873.

Order thereon—In his letter No. 151—31 dated 16th June 1873, the Officiating Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, submits the report called for in this office memo, No. 124 dated 23rd August 1872, regarding the petition of the Ryots of Arlikatté in the Chámárájanagara Talook, for permission to erect houses on the field of one Mádé Gauda.

2. The first thing to be done in the matter, it appears to the Chief Commissioner, is to ascertain if the Gauda, who is the proprietor, will agree to resign the land in question for the required purpose, and if so, on what terms. If the latter are reasonable, and the villagers accept them, all that will in Colonel Meade's opinion be needed, will be the customary formal completion of the arrangement and report to that effect to this office, when the Government of India can be applied to for its sanction to the assessment on the land being remitted.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 5th July 1873.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, and Conservator of Forests in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 105, dated Sirálkoppa, 22nd March 1871.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in para 20 of the joint report on the káns of Soraba, No. 33, dated 11th May 1868, by the Inspector General of Forests and the Superintendent of Survey, and in accordance with the orders conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's letter, General No. 1312—153, 6th June 1868, we have the honor to submit our views regarding the principles and terms under which the káns of Soraba should be brought under the operations of the Survey Settlement now pending.

2. The area of the above káns, a full description of which is contained in the joint report above quoted, according to the survey, is as follows:—

	Acres.
Káns wholly occupied	9,124
Káns partly occupied, partly unoccupied.. ..	21,098
Káns wholly unoccupied	2,372
Total.. ..	32,594

3. We are of opinion that the dry jungles of Soraba, a large proportion of which will be taken up by the Forest Department, at the coming settlement, contain a supply of timber ample to supply the probable demand from the Dharwar side, but even were this not the case; the terms upon which we propose to give out the káns for cultivation are not of such a nature as to preclude Government from resuming them upon the occurrence of great necessity. It would be most inexpedient to disturb the present tenure of these káns, which, while exceedingly valuable to the country, is a source of considerable revenue to Government, and at the same time an excellent conservancy is ensured on the part of the Halépaiks or others who hold the káns.

4. There appears to us no reason why all the káns, excepting two to be specified further on, should not be continued to the present holders, or given out to new holders, on the terms which at present exist between Government and the occupants, and which would not be affected by the survey settlement excepting so far as the 30 years' lease and the revised rates are concerned.

5. The terms now in force are clearly understood, but it will be convenient to mention here what we consider them to be.

6. The kán occupant should have the right to draw toddy, cultivate and collect pepper, coffee, fruits, gum, honey and all other produce of the káns; to cut timber, except the reserved kinds, for his own use but not for sale, and to cut and gather branches and leaves for manure.

7. The rule restricting occupancy to whole survey numbers should be enforced.

8. The State should reserve the power to cut timber on its own account, and to prevent the deterioration of the káns by excessive felling and clearing.

9. The two káns of Kapgalali and Karchikoppa, containing acres 234 and 93 respectively, should be reserved by the Forest Department for experimental purposes, but can be relinquished if not required by that Department.

10. The terms upon which the káns are given out will be clearly notified to the ryots at the survey settlement.

11. The question of the new rates to be imposed under the survey system could not be discussed with any satisfactory or accurate result until after the survey settlement, when a report will be submitted by the Superintendent of Survey in detail for the Chief Commissioner's final sanction. In the meantime an early intimation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction to the mode of procedure embodied in this report is solicited so as to admit of its being carried into effect at the settlement, which will take place about the middle of next month.

12. An explanatory map accompanies this letter.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 5th July 1873.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, No. 108, Forests, dated Bangalore, 7th April 1871.

Adverting to your letter No. 289, F, of the 4th June 1870, enquiring whether the joint report by Captain Grant and Mr. Braudis, regarding the káns of Soraba had been considered, and whether the proposals contained in it had been accepted or not, I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to forward copy of the * report marginally noted, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and to state that, after an attentive perusal of all the correspondence that has passed in connection with the subject of these káns, and a full consideration of the question, Colonel Meade concurs in the views submitted in the report as to the procedure that should be adopted in the settlement of these káns, and that he proposes to authorize the same at once, subject to any change or amendment that may be desired by His Excellency in Council, and on which I am directed to solicit early instructions.

* No. 105 of the 22nd March, from Captain J. P. Grant, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and Lieutenant G. J. van Somceren, Conservator of Forests in Mysore, with *plan*.

2. As regards the question of the new rates to be imposed under the survey settlement, referred to in para 11 of the enclosure, I am directed to state that the same will be duly considered when the report on the latter is received.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, and Survey Superintendent, with intimation that the Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in the measures and procedure proposed in their report, and authorizes the adoption of the same, subject to any change or amendment that may be desired by the Government of India on consideration of the same.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 292, F, dated Simla, 2nd May 1871.

As the Chief Commissioner agrees to the joint report submitted by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and the Conservator of Forests, submitting the terms on which the káns of Soraba should be brought under the operations of the settlement now pending, I am directed to convey the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the same being at once carried out as proposed by the Chief Commissioner, and in accordance with paras 6 to 10, inclusive, of the report.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, No. 289—F. 290, dated 12th May 1871.

Government of India No. 292, F., of the 2nd May 1871, conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the terms on which the káns of Soraba should be brought under the operations of the settlement now pending.

Forwards copy of the above to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey for information, in continuation of this office No. 195, F, of the 7th April last.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, No. 310, Camp Bangalore, dated 11th March 1872.

In para 12 of your letter, General No. 363, Revenue No. 8 of the 19th April last, a desire was expressed to have my views on the subject of the management of the forests of the Soraba Talook. I will also include in my remarks the Chennagiri Talook, the settlement of which was completed last year, and in the western part of which there is a good deal of useful and some valuable wood.

2. By Section XI of the Revised Survey Guarantee published in the *Mysore Gazette* on the 9th February 1870, all wood of the reserved kinds, excepting sandalwood only standing in occupied lands, is at the disposal of the Forest Department for one year from the date of the settlement or from the date of the survey number being taken up, and if the wood is not removed by the Forest Department within one year, it becomes, excepting sandalwood, the exclusive property of the occupant.

3. Now I apprehend that some considerable quantity of wood of the reserved kinds will be found in the occupied lands in the Soraba and Chennagiri Talooks, and I am somewhat doubtful if any steps have been taken by the Forest Department to remove it. A year from the date of the settlement will very shortly have elapsed ; it has in fact elapsed in some of the villages of Chennagiri, which were settled in the year before last.

4. I would recommend that a Wood-Depôt be established at the town of Chennagiri itself, for this talook this place is most conveniently situated for a Depôt, being on a made road and on a main line of communication with the plains, where no wood is produced and whence all persons wanting wood must resort to the edge of the Malnád to supply themselves.

5. As regards Depôts in the Soraba Talook, we must remember that that there is abundance of wood to the west of this talook in the Canara Collectorate, and to establish Depôts there would be "sending coals to Newcastle ;" the country to the north and east of the Soraba Talook in the Dharwar Collectorate is generally devoid of wood, and the people supply themselves from the Canara Depôts, or most commonly of late years, I fear, by obtaining it, not in the most legitimate manner, from the Soraba and Shikáripura jungles. The Depôts therefore with the view of supplying the plains must be situated towards the extreme eastern border of the talook. In the first instance I think that one Depôt should be established at Anavatti, and another at Sirálkoppa, a third might be afterwards perhaps established at Shikáripura.

6. It is a most material point to so arrange that rates in adjacent Districts shall rule parallel to another, and that one District shall not under-sell another. There should therefore be a clear understanding and uniformity of rates, at which wood can be purchased, arranged between the officers of the Forest Department in Nagar and in North Canara. Major Peyton, the Conservator of Forests in North Canara, has, I know, long desired this, and has complained a good deal of the interference with his depôt sales caused by the easy terms on which wood has been procurable, till very recently at any rate, on permit or license to cut in Mysore.

7. The Depôt-system has been brought by several years' experience to a very satisfactory degree of perfection in North Canara, and I feel sure that the Forest Officer in Nagar could not obtain more useful information regarding the best mode of proceeding in working the Depôt-system than he could obtain from Major Peyton, and a few weeks spent with him would tend greatly to the advantage of forest management in Mysore.

8. As regards the first supply of wood for the Depôts, the wood of reserved kinds standing in occupied lands in villages settled last year would form immediate resource. It is probable that, if a notification was issued to all occupants of land in settled villages in the Chennagiri and Soraba Talooks informing them that if they would cut and collect on the border of their fields all wood of the reserved kinds, in return for which they should be left all small wood, say less than three inches thick or the thickness of a man's arm, most of the wood would be so cut and collected by the people themselves. At any rate, in whatever way it is done, no time should be lost in securing this wood within the time, after which it will lapse to the cultivators.

9. I have only alluded to a few depôts being established at first, as it is of no use trying to do too much at once, and the stocking and arranging for the three or four Depôts I have named is as much as the Forest Officers could take in hand at one time.

10. There should be periodical auction sales in the Depôts carried on under the eye of the Forest Officer, and also wood should be kept in stock, numbered and recorded in a list, with the price entered to each piece, this price being fixed a little above the average auction rate, at which it should be always on sale to all comers.

11. At places such as I have indicated for Depôts, firewood would probably command a ready sale to people from the plains ; experience would shew this, and teach the Forest Officers what kinds of wood it will pay best to keep in the Depôts.

12. The Soraba Talook contains about 1,00,000 acres of jungle lands or forests of more or less value, out of which 32,477 acres consist of kán or ever green jungle.

13. These káns have been let out to the Halépaiks, but there is one provision in the terms on which they are let, which appears to me objectionable and likely to lead ultimately to the destruction or deterioration of the káns. By para 6, of the joint report on these káns made by Captain Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and Mr. van Someren, Conservator of Forests in Mysore, No. 105, dated 22nd March last, the right "to cut timber, except of the reserved kinds, for his own use but not for sale,"

is granted to the occupants of the káns. These words appear objectionable, and in my opinion should be omitted. It may be said that the Halépaiks have not shewn any tendency to cut wood in the káns hitherto, or to allow others to cut; but hitherto the temptation has been small, as wood could be got for the taking, without much trouble, from other sources: once however let the other forests be brought under stricter management and the Halépaiks will be thrown back upon the káns and irremediable damage will ensue.

14. In Canara and elsewhere we have found the usufruct of the káns readily taken, all rights over the live timber of all kinds being strictly reserved, and I can see no reason why a similar course should not be adopted with success in Mysore. Not a single living tree should be cut in a kán on behalf of Government even, without the previous inspection of the officer in charge of the forest himself, and I would say the less cut by any one the better, for on the preservation of these densely wooded tracts the humidity of the climate of the Soraba Talook, and its fitness for garden cultivation to a great extent depend.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, in D. P. W., No 1721, F, dated Bangalore, 14th October 1872.

I have the honor to reply to your letter* noted in the margin, on the subject of forest management, in the Soraba talook.

* No. 255, F, of the 17th May 1872.

2. The point under report on this subject is, whether Halépaiks in Soraba should have continued to them the right to fell timber in their káns for their own use but not for sale; this being granted them (pending the final settlement of the question) by the Chief Commissioner on the joint report on the subject by Captain Grant, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and myself, *vide* para 6 of our No. 105 of 22nd March 1872.

3. Since that time, the Deputy Conservator of Forests has discovered certain frauds committed by several individuals, who stole timber from the Soraba Talook, and smuggled it into the adjoining talooks of the Bombay Presidency. The demand for timber seems to be very great, and now that the Mysore Forest Department is actively engaged in setting on foot arrangements, whereby wood will be sold only from Government Depóts, and all licenses are to be stopped; it is hoped that, owing to better arrangements, and more efficient establishments, stealing of wood from the Government forests will be greatly checked. Should this be the case, and the demand still continue so high, as to make it worth while to do so, it is certainly not improbable that the Halépaiks may under cover of felling for their own uses, fell and sell wood.

Colonel Anderson, in his letter No. 310 of the 11th March last, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, states that, "in Canara and elsewhere we have found the usufruct of the káns readily taken, all rights over live timber of all kinds being strictly reserved;" and he sees no reason why a different course should be adopted in Mysore. He also points out the probability of timber in the káns being felled illegally, should the district-forests be protected by Government: and this opinion when read by the light thrown upon the matter by the late detection of fraud in the forests under the revenue authorities, seems to me to be very correct.

4. On these grounds, I beg to alter my opinion as expressed in March 1871, and to state that, if the felling rights of the Halépaiks can be withdrawn, it would be judicious to do so. It is not to be forgotten that of late the Halépaiks have had great concession made them by their usufruct being extended to kán products, which formerly were not included amongst those to which they had a right.

5. This delay in replying to this subject was caused by my not having formed a definite opinion till lately on this matter.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 170, dated 18th March 1873.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter, General No. 6848– 1143 of the 3rd instant, to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner the following circumstances relating to the petition No. 2268, made by the ryots of Halé Soraba of the Soraba Talook.

2. The petitioner's complaint refers to the káns held by him on the assessment fixed by the Survey at the recent settlement. You are aware that the joint report No. 105 of 22nd March 1871, made by Captain van Someren and myself regarding the terms on which the kán tenure was to be continued to the holders, received the provisional sanction of the Chief Commissioner in the letter quoted in the * margin, and that finally the Government of India sanctioned † the mode of procedure recommended in paras 6 to 10 inclusive of the joint report above mentioned.

*No 195, F, 7th April 1871.
† No. 292, Govt. of India, 2nd May 1871.

3. At the time of giving out the kán rates I was obliged to explain to the kán occupants the probable terms upon which the tenure of these woods would be continued to them, but I told them distinctly that no promise whatever could be given until the guarantee was published in the *Mysore Government Gazette.*

4. The danger of permitting the kán occupants to fell wood, not of the reserved kind, for their own use but not for sale, afterwards was pointed out by Colonel Anderson in his letter No. 310 of the 1st March 1872, to your address, and the concession in question was cancelled by orders of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 608, F, P. W. D, (day and month not at hand) 1872. Petition is herewith returned.

No. 1743—Rev 49, dated Bangalore, 5th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that leave to cut timber, except the reserved kinds, for their own use was first * conceded as avowedly a temporary arrangement to the kán-holders. Subsequently certain objections to this course were† expressed by the Survey Commissioner. These were referred to the Forest Conservator, and he on consideration concurred in Colonel Anderson's views and ‡ recommended the cancelment of the concession, and this was deliberately § decided on by the Chief Commissioner.

* From the Supt. Rev. Survey, and the Conservator of Forests, No. 105, dated 22nd March 1871.
To Govt. of India, No 108, F, dated 7th April „
From do No. 292, F, „ 2nd May „
To the Supt. Rev. Survey, No. 289, F, dated 12th May 1871.
† From the Survey Commr. No. 310, dated 11th March 1872.
‡ From the Conservator of Forests, No. 1721, dated 14th October 1872.
§To the Survey Commr., No. 608, F,—P. W D, dated 17th October 1872

2. Colonel Meade considers that the petitioners should have permission to clear the under-growth and to clip trees where necessary for the growth of the pepper vine and also for manuring purposes; but they should be strictly interdicted from felling or injuring the timber trees of the "Káns."

3. The Survey Superintendent is requested through the Survey Commissioner to draw up general instructions in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's views as above set forth, defining what the occupiers of the "Káns" may do with regard to clearing wood on their "Káns," and to furnish a copy of the instructions when drawn up to the Conservator of Forests, and to this office for communication to the petitioners through the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 5th July 1873.

From Colonel E. Boddam, on Special Duty, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 14, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

The Chief Commissioner having desired me to place on record the subject-matter of our recent official conversation on Sericulture, after conferring with Dr. Henderson on the subject, I have now the honor to state that, at the present International Exhibition, South Kensington, a Monsieur Roland shews an experiment in growing silk-worms in the open air, which has been found successful in Switzerland, and might prove of great utility in this Province where sericulture is moribund, owing to the diseases among the silk-worms. Monsieur Roland starting with the undisputed premises that the silk-worms of the present day in Europe (and equally in India) are subject to a number of diseases, for which no cure has been discovered, proposes prevention rather than attempts at cure, by raising a hardy stock of worms in the open air to supersede the present enfeebled ones.

2. He states that "by rearing on the tree, and especially allowing the eggs to remain on the 'branches throughout the winter, the worm becomes more robust, and after some years returns to a state 'of nature. Ultimately the larva has nothing to fear from violent wind, heavy rain or burning sun, and 'remains firmly fixed on the branches or on the leaves. The pattern on the wings of the moth becomes 'more strongly marked, its movements are more lively, and it makes use of its wings as much as its naturally sluggish nature will allow it to do. At first the silk-worm has much difficulty in holding on 'to the tree in very windy weather, and often lets itself drop by gnawing through the stalk of the leaf on 'which it is feeding, but in a few years the caterpillar becomes stronger and more lively, the moth more 'alert, and the insect completely regenerated: its eggs exempt from disease promise an unfailing return 'for the following year."

3. The mulberry trees are grown as standards, headed down at a height of two feet so as to resemble a standard rose. They are pruned and pollarded every spring, the object being to secure the formation of a number of young shoots with fresh tender leaves, the older harsher leaves not being suitable for the insects' food.

4. Over the head of the tree is fixed a *hood or cover of wire gauze and canvass about three feet in diameter, the top and bottom being made of fine painted canvass. This hood is slipped over the tree, the lower end being tied carefully round the trunk with intervening wadding, so as to prevent injury to the tree, and egress of the worms or ingress of other insects.

Abridged from *Agricultural Gazette*, London.

* See drawing accompanying.

The silk-worms are placed on the head of the tree through the upper opening of the hood, which is then carefully closed like the bottom. Two stakes, one on either side, are then thrust into the ground, and the hood is made fast to them to secure steadiness. The worms are naturally hatched at the same time that the shoots make their appearance, and when they have nearly eaten the leaves of one tree they are shifted to another.

The great object of rearing the worms in the open air is to secure healthy eggs and a robust race.

5. If this system has answered in Switzerland, as is affirmed, we should have no fear about the damp and wind of the Mysore climate destroying the worms, but whether they could stand the solar heat exposed thus, remains to be seen. The gauze wire and canvass hood would doubtless much mitigate the suns rays.

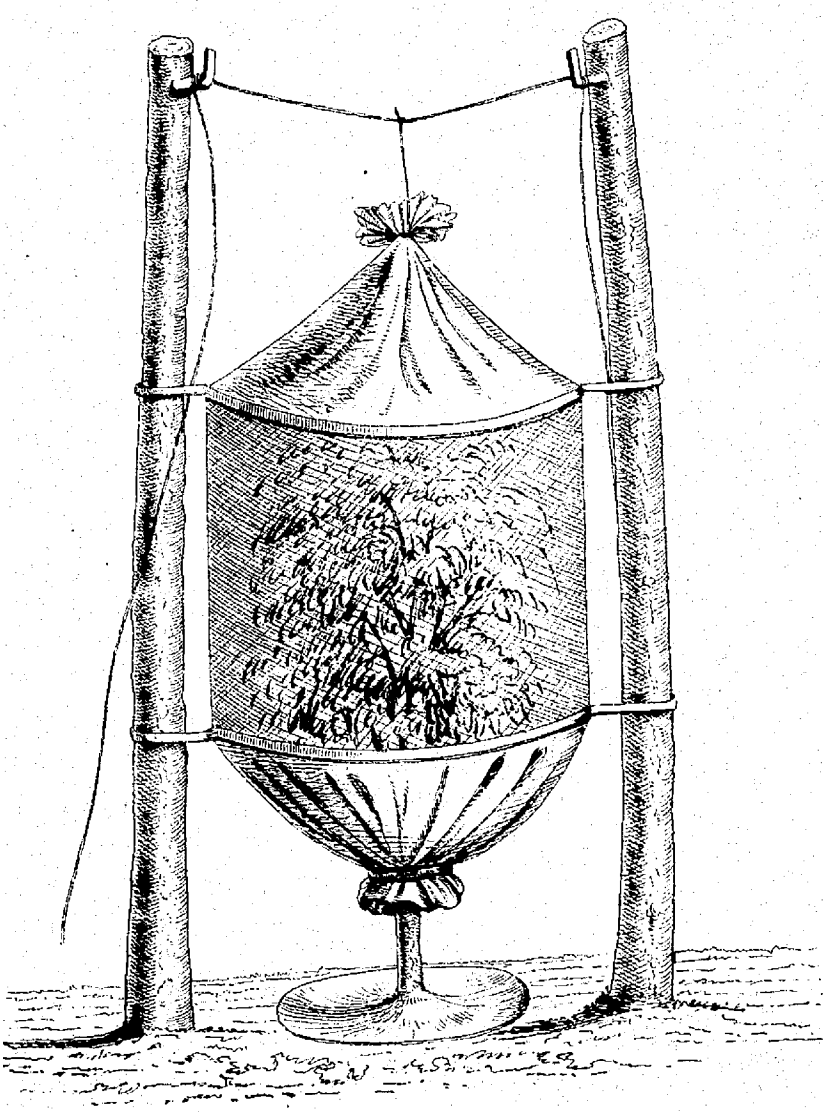
6. Dr. Henderson informs me that he has tried all possible precautions as regards cleanliness, ventilation, elimination of diseased stock, and regulation of temperature, and ample supplies of the best mulberry leaves, without being able to grapple with the diseases now affecting the worms, and that whether the eggs are obtained from Coimbatore or Dharwar, or any other silk rearing locality, the same disastrous result follows; the natives too will no longer take eggs, and consider further experiment hopeless. He believes the disease to be nervous. He has not tried high cultivation of the mulberry tree with plenty of manure and irrigation.

7 Monsieur Roland's experiment would not be a costly one, and I would suggest its adoption on a small scale. A few mulberry trees could be easily made standards in the jail mulberry garden, and no further expense would be required than getting some wire gauze netting and canvass for the hoods, say one dozen such hoods enough to produce one ounce of eggs.

No. 1759---Rev. 52, dated Bangalore, 5th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to Dr. Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, with a request that, if he considers it likely to prove successful, a trial may be given to the proposed experiment.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.



M. Rolands hood over a Mulberry tree for rearing Silk worms in the open air.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 7th July 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 153—R, 32, dated 16th June 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 3843-816, dated 9th October 1872, on the subject of farming the right of manufacturing salt, I have the *honor to forward herewith the marginally *noted copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore, and Hassan, and to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, under the system heretofore observed, salt pans in certain talooks in the Mysore and Hassan Districts have been permanently leased out to ryots and included in their pattás. In other places, they are annually put up to auction.

* From Mysore District, No. 943 of 31st December 1872. No. 174 of 31st May 1873.

From Hassan District, No. 118 of 6th May 1873. No. 1282 of 16th January 1873.

2. The revenue at present derived from the above two sources amounts to Rs. 1050. But in either case, assessment is not levied by Government.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of both the Mysore and Hassan Districts are of opinion that the system heretofore observed in respect to the pans permanently leased out or annually sold may be continued, pending the survey settlement, and that an assessment of four annas per acre may be imposed upon the lands so long as they are used for the above purpose.

4. If this be granted, a revenue of * Rs. 52—8—0 may be expected by the imposition of the assessment.

* Mysore District	..	30	8 0
Hassan District	..	74	8 0
Total		105	0 0

5. The right of manufacturing the article cannot, however, be generally farmed out without hardship to individuals who have hitherto carried on the preparation of salt.

6. Under these circumstances, I respectfully beg leave to solicit that the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to allow the system heretofore observed to be continued until the survey operations are extended to this Division, subject to the levy of assessment at four annas per acre on lands used for salt pans.

From the Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District, To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 943, dated Mallavalli, 31st December 1872.

With reference to your Circular No. 332 of the 25th October last, inviting suggestions on the subject of farming the right of salt manufacture, I have the honor to state that it will be more advantageous to Government to assess the lands used for salt pans, and to levy an extra charge on the pans than to farm the right.

2. The Mandya Amildar, in whose talook all the pans have been farmed, is also in favor of assessing the pans, and the land used for them. That this opinion, which accords with my own, is well founded will be manifest from the enclosed statement, from which it will be seen that 115 pans covering an area of 1 *k*, 3 *k*, 8 *m*, have been assessed at Rs. 131—8—1, in the Talakádu Talook, while only a sum of Rs. 107—15—0 is realized by farming 61 pans covering an area of 3 *k*, 2 *k*, 3½ *m*, in the Mandya Talook.

3. The fact is, there is only a limited number of "Oopaligars" or professional salt-manufactures scattered over the District, and they are neither enterprizing nor rich. It cannot, therefore, be expected that any of them would come forward and bid highly for farming the same by groups of villages to the prejudice of other "Oopaligars" who barely are able to eke out a livelihood by manufacturing salt. Other classes are reported to be indisposed to undertake the manufacture, owing probably to the business being regarded as derogatory.

4. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that farming the item in question would not be advantageous to Government.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 174, dated Camp Biligirirangam Hill, 31st May 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 65 of the 24th ultimo, regarding the lands used for manufacture of salt' I have the honor to refer you to letter No. 943 of the 30th December 1872, from this office, in which Captain Shaw, when Officiating Deputy Commissioner, gave his views on the subject. It does not seem advisable that the present arrangement of renting out the pans permanently or by contract according to villages should be disturbed prior to the revenue settlement.

In para 46 of the last Annual Administration Report, it is observed that the income from this source, Rs. 378—15—2, is so small that it would be worth the while of the Madras Government to pay for its discontinuance. It requires also to be understood that the salt is manufactured from surface soil, which from its being unfit for cultivation is of little other value to Government.

Statement shewing the Number of Salt-pans, the Extent of Lands used for the purpose and the Assessment thereon.

No.	Name of Talook	Pans subject to Assessment.					Pans farmed.				Total.			
		No. of salt-pans.	Extent of land used for salt-pans.		Amount of Assessment.		No. of salt-pans.	Extent of land used for salt-pans.		Kandáyem.	Total No. of salt-pans.	Extent of land used for salt-pans.		Total Assessment.	Remarks.
			K.	K. M.	Rs.	A. P.		K.	K. M.	Rs. A. P.		K.	K. M.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Chámarájanagara ...	82	...	52	117	0 9	...	...	...	...	82	...	5 2	117 9	
3	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Periyápatna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Yedatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Heggadadévanakóte ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Gundlupéte	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	½	2 6 0	1	...	1	2 6 0	
8	Nanjanagúdu	5	...	24	4	6 0	...	...	...	...	5	...	2½	4 6 0	
9	Talakádu	115	1	3 8	131	8 1	...	3	2 3½	...	115	1	3 8	131 8 1	
10	Mandya	...	...	...	...	...	61	3	2 3½	107 15 0	61	3	2 3½	107 15 0	
11	Maddúra	24	...	...	11	2 5	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	11 2 5	
12	Mallavalli	8	...	1 5½	4	4 3	...	...	...	...	8	...	1 5½	4 4 3	
	Total... ...	234	1	10 2½	268	5 6	62	3	2 4	110 5 0	296	4	12 6½	378 10 6	

rom the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 118, dated 6th May 1873.

Your docket No. 84, dated the 24th ultimo, regarding salt-pans in the Hassan District.

Submits a detailed statement in the form received with the above, shewing the extent and assessment of the lands on which salt is manufactured in the Hassan District, and states with reference to the uery contained in para 1 of the above, that it is intended, if approved of, to impose an assessment of anas eight per acre, in addition to the money payable for the right to manufacture salt bought in at uction or held on a permanent lease, as suggested in the concluding para of this office letter No. 1282 f the 14th January 1873.

Statement shewing the Particulars called for in the Commissioner's Office, Circular No. 462 of the 24th January 1873 anent Salt-pans in the Hassan District.

Talook.	Hobli.	Localities at which the right to manufacture salt is put up to auction without demanding kandáyem.							Localities in which the purchaser pays kandáyem in addition to the amount of auction.						Localities in which the salt is manufactured by ryot on his kandáyem land without any additional tax for manufacture.						Remarks.
		No. of Pans.	Extent. A.	G.	Yds.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.	No of Pans.	Extent.			Assessment.			No. of Pans.	Extent.			Assessment.			
Hassan.	Attávára	13	6	17	103	151	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chennaráyapatna.	Kasabá	3	6	6	84	16	13	0	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuggehalli	3	4	...	40	20	12	0	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anékere...	1	11	31	9	3	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anatti	2	12	20	50	50	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bágúru	3	6	24	56	15	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Yaraganál	2	...	23	17	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hirisáve	2	1	27	93	5	11	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Didaga	1	...	13	27	2	4	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	17	53	27	13	117	5	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
Nágamangala.	Kasabá	14	6	...	...	8	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
	Bhímanahalli	19	19	2	8	37	4	0	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Manhalli	14	4	2	3	4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bindiganavale	18	18	2	6	11	0	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bellúru...	18	18	7	...	14	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nagadihalli	17	15	39	91	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total.....	100	81	12	108	89	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Hárankhalli.	Kittenkere	2	...	8	32	6	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gandshi...	38	6	14	116	306	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Kuruvanka	1	...	13	27	3	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.....	41	6	36	54	316	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gand Total.....	*171	148	14	36	674	3	4	† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Of the total number of pans, 13 have been leased out permanently for Rs. 37—15—0 and are situated in the Háranahalli and Chennaráyapatna Talooks.

†Under this head, the amount realized at the auction is entered, as no assessment is imposed on the lands.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 7th July 1873.

From the Offg. Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1282, dated Camp Rámanáthpura, 14th January 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter No. 332 of the 25th October 1872, forwarding for suggestions copy of the * marginally noted correspondence relative to the levy of assessment on lands used for the manufacture of earth salt.

* Letter No. 3841, dated 9th—1872, from the Secy., to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
Docket No. 3843—816, dated 9th idem, from Secy, to Supt. Ashtagram Division.

Taluk.	*No. of pans.*	*Extent.* A	G.	Yds.	*Revenue.* Rs.	A.	P.
Hassan	... 13	6	17	103	104	0	0
Chennaráyapatna .	17	53	27	13	190	1	0
Nágamangala ..	.. 82	81	12	108	64	0	0
Háranahalli ...	... 41	6	36	54	159	0	6

2. In reply, I beg to report that the salt pans in this District number in all 153 on fields measuring 148 acres 14 guntás and 36 yards, and are situated in the talooks as marginally noted; 140 of them on fields 142 *a.*, 9 *g.*, 36 *yds.* in extent are leased out annually yielding as per last year's return Rs. 479—2—6, and 13 pans in the Talooks of Háranahalli and Chennaráyapatna on fields measuring 6 *a.*, 5 *g.*, are rented out permanently for Rs. 37—15—0. The whole of the revenue is now credited in the accounts under the the head VII, salt.

3. It appears, however, desirable as pointed out by the Chief Commissioner, that the revenue from the land should not be remitted on the above account; and that in future, in putting up the pans to auction, the contractor should be given to understand that he is liable in addition to pay the Government demand on the land; and in the case of permanently leased pans an assessment should now be imposed, which will be deducted from the amount of the lease and credited separately to the land-revenue.

4. The whole of the lands now used for the purpose are banjar (waste) lands of very inferior quality, scarcely fit for cultivation under any circumstances. I therefore agree with Amildar of Nágamangala, where there are most pans, in considering that the low rate of annas eight per acre will be a sufficient land-tax to impose, which, if approved of, may be expected to yield annually Rs. 71—2—0 to the head of land-revenue for auctioned pans, and Rs. 3—1—0 for those permanently leased.

No. 1787—Rev. 25, dated Bangalore, 7th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division is informed that the letter No. 3843—816 of the 9th October last was only intended to be applicable to *Surveyed* Districts, and, under the circumstances now brought to notice, the Chief Commissioner deems it advisable not to alter the present system until the Survey Department can establish a really satisfactory one in its place.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 7th July 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, Genl. No. 157—Rev. 35, dated 16th June 1873.

His docket No. 6868—179 of the 4th March, requesting explanation regarding certain items of remission in the statements which accompanied it.

As requested, submits herewith a detailed statement affording explanations on the several points alluded to, and solicits early orders thereon.

Statement affording Explanation with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Remarks on certain items of remission in the Hassan District, Ashtagram Division, for the year 1871—72.

No.		Amount.			Remarks.
1	Jamál Sábi ...	16	15	3	This amount has been since collected.
3	Sapana Malla ...	3	12	6	As no bidders are forthcoming, the land will be purchased as directed at a nominal value of Rs. 3—12—6.
4	Jivanabhi of Hassan ...	8	15	2	Do. do. do.
5	Dévaráj Pille ...	113	7	3	As a sum of Rs. 40 will be made good by Mr. Lazarus, the land will be purchased for the balance of Rs. 73—7—3 as directed, with a view to adjust this amount.
6	Mirle Nanjundaiya ...	64	4	7	As no bidders are forthcoming, orders are solicited whether the land may be purchased in the above manner, so that the item shewn here (64—4—7) may be adjusted at once The Deputy Commissioner suggests that this amount may be recovered by monthly instalments of 5 Rs. each from Nanjundaiya, who is at present employed as a Batta Amma in the Manjarábád Talook.
7	Amín Sábi ...	33	8	8	The explanation afforded by the Deputy Commissioner in respect to this item is as follows:— To prove that the land for which the assessment is due, as well as certain other movable property, are Stridhana, or woman's estate, the Pattédar's son produced a Hebanáma executed on a stamped paper dated March 1870, or a long time after the marriage, and explained that it was drawn up in ratification of a verbal promise, and of a plain paper bond executed at the time of the wedding; but as he is unable to produce the latter, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the former has been drawn up with a fraudulent intention. It is therefore suggested that the landed and other property, though included in the Hebanáma, may be attached and put up to auction in satisfaction of the Government demand.
11	Hanumégauda and 14 others.	128	7	6	This amount was remitted on the authority of Major Campbell, being the wet assessment on 19 kandis of land below the Náráyanapura Tank, which, on account of their being situated on a higher level than that of the other lands, could not be irrigated except by means of an aqueduct, which has not yet been constructed. Attention will be paid to this point during the current official year. The assessment on other fields below the tank which were irrigated from sufficient supply of water, has been duly collected.
12	Boradagunte Nanjégauda ...	88	12	0	The Deputy Commissioner explains that the entry in the remission statement is correct, and that the sum of Rs. 37—12—6 erroneously shewn as mohatarfa balance in the statement of demand and collections formed a portion of the land revenue.

No. 1788—R. 26, DATED BANGALORE, 7th JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—**Under the circumstances brought to notice, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the remission of Rs. 376—15—1, forming the items Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 11 and 12.**

The Commissioner is also authorized to remit Rs. 64—4—7, item No. 6, if he is satisfied that the defaulter has no movable property for its destraint and sale.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 8th July **1873.**

From the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 229, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1873.

With reference to the last part of para 4 of your Circular letter No. 4708—R. 39 of the 16th November 1872, I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner a statement giving full particulars regarding all Chatrams in this Division.

2. The remarks and opinions of the Deputy Commissioners are noted in the column of remarks, *exactly* as sent up.

3. Out of the 14 Chatrams which this Division contains, 12 may continue where they are at present, and no change with regard to them seems necessary.

4. The Chatrams which I except are those situated in Kadaba and Bangalore Péte.

5. The former may with very great advantage be removed to Nittúru, which is an important town on a main line of communication, and much in need of an establishment of the kind, and I would request the sanction of Colonel Meade for this transfer as early as possible.

6. Circumstances have come to light in connection with the Péte Chatram, which shew either that it is not required, or that the allowance is altogether excessive; and a separate report regarding it, and the re-appropriation of the allowance, will reach almost as soon as this letter.

7. The particulars of columns 4, 5, 10 and 11 called for will follow as soon as the statement of the Toomkoor District is received. It has been returned for correction.

No. 1807—Rev. 55, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1873.

Order thereon.—From this letter it appears that the Kadaba Chatram is not in reality in existence, although Muzaráyi Funds are drawn upon to the extent of Rs. 42-14-0 per mensem for its support.

2. Colonel Meade considers that there are grounds for believing that a portion, if not all, of this allowance is misappropriated, and considers that the Commissioner should reconsider the case of this Chatram, and report whether he would advocate, (1) its re-establishment at Kadaba, (2) its removal to Nittúru, or (3) its abolition entirely, and the enlargement, in lieu of it, of the Chatram at Gubbi Until this is done, and the Chief Commissioner's orders obtained, the allowance made to the Kadaba Chatram should be stopped.

3. The misappropriation of the funds in question points to the necessity that exists for a close and searching scrutiny of the affairs of all similar institutions, and of the manner in which the allowances are spent. The Commissioner will take the necessary steps to impress this duty strongly on the District Officers, and will also at once put a stop to all similar misapplications of Muzaráyi Funds.

4. The materials of the dilapidated Chatram at Kadaba should at once be sold to prevent any further deterioration, and the proceeds realized should be credited to the Muzaráyi Surplus Fund of the Division.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 10th July 1873.

No. 1856—Rev. 15, dated Bangalore, 10th July 1873.

Order.—The forms of demand, collection and balance statements at present in use are reported to be meagre in detail and otherwise defective. They are the following four:—

Class X, No. A. Shewing the balance and collection on account of Land Revenue demands of previous years.

" " B. Shewing the current year's demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue.

" " C. Shewing the current year's demand, collection and balance of the Local Cesses.

" " D. Shewing the demand, collection and balance under the Miscellaneous heads of revenue, *viz.*, Abkári, Forest, Sáyer, Mohatarfa, &c.

2. From the above, it is difficult to distinguish the exact amount of the demand and collection under the heads of land revenue, local funds and municipal revenue, owing to the balance and collection on account of the two latter items for past years being included in statement A, and those on account of the municipal cesses for the current year in statement C. This and other obscurities noticeable in the present forms it is proposed to remove by substituting for them the revised forms detailed below :—

Form No. 1 is intended to shew the demand, collection and balance of land or imperial revenue only for the current and previous years. This will take the place of forms A and B of the old set.

Form No. 2 exactly corresponds to the present statement D.

Form No. 3 shews the demand, collection and balance of the district funds and the local cesses.

Form No. 4 shews the demand, collection and balance of the municipal funds. This and form No. 3 will supply the place of statement C, and partly of form A.

3. The proposed forms appear to Colonel Meade to be suitable, but, before authorizing their adoption in supersession of those now in use, the Chief Commissioner wishes to be favored with the opinions of the Divisional Commissioners in the matter.

4. Specimens of the new forms accompany.

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary

Talooks.	Sarkár Villages.													Dem
	Demand.					Collection including Remission.						Arrears.		
	Arrears.					Collection.								
	Balance up to the end of March 1872.	Balance of current demand unrealized to the close of last month.	Total.	Demand for current month.	Total.	Collection for last year's balance.	Collection for current year demand.	Total.	Remission.	Total collection.	Balance.	Balance up to the end of March 1872.	Balance of current demand unrealized to the close of last month.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

1873 *Statement shewing the Demand, Collection, and Balance under the head of Land Revenue of the* ***District for the month of*** 187 .

Inám Villages and Lands.								Puturul Lands.										Tax on coffee.	Miscellaneous.										
		Collection including Remission					Balance	Demand				Collection including Remission.							Demand.					Collection including Remission					
		Collection						Arrears				Collection.							Arrears.					Collection.					
Demand for current month	Total	Collection for last year's balance	Collection for current year demand	Total	Remission.	Total collection.		Balance up to the end of March 1872.	Balance of current demand unrealized to the close of last month	Total	Demand for current month	Total	Collection for last year's balance.	Collection for current year demand	Total.	Remission.	Total collection.	Balance		Balance up to the end of March 1872.	Balance of current demand unrealized to the close of last month	Total	Demand for current month	Total.	Collection for last year's balance.	Collection for current year demand	Total	Remission	Total collection
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

1 Sale proceeds of Government land for building purposes
2. Collection on account of land cultivated but not included in the Jumábandi.
3. Do on account of concealed cultivation not brought to light before the Jumábandi of t
4 Do for attached ináms on account of inámdars non-attendance.
5. Fees on Coffee Pattás.

	Total Land Revenue.										
	Demand.					Collection including Remission.					
	Arrears.					Collection.					
alance.	Balance up to the end of March 1872.	Balance of current demand unrealized to the close of last month.	Total.	Demand for current month.	Total.	Collection for last year's balance.	Collection for current year demand.	Total.	Remission.	Total collection.	Balance.
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58

of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 10th July 1873.

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection, and Balance under

Forest.															Abkári.														
Demand.								Collection including remission.					Balance.																
Arrears.			Demand for the current month.				Total including arrears.	Collections.			Remission.	Total.				Demand.									Collections including Remissions.				
																Arrears.			Demand for the current month.									
Arrears up to the end of March 187 .	Arrears of the current demand Excl to the close of last month.	Total.	Sale of Timber.	Sale of contract of minor forest produce.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Last year's balance.	For the current year's demand.	Total.			Sale of Timber.	Miscellaneous.	Total.														
																Last year's balance.	Arrears of the current demand.	Total.	Still head duty.	License Fee.	Sale of liquor shops by public auction.	Contract upon Toddy and Ganja.	Total.	Total demand.	For the last year's balance.	For the current year's demand.	Total.	Remission.	Tot
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

the Miscellaneous heads of the District *for the month of*

	Balances.			Customs.					Assessed Tax.							Salt-pans.					Opium.							
										Demand.			Collections including remissio														
	Still head duty.	Contract, &c.	Total.	Arrears.	Demand.	Total.	Collection	Balance.	Balance up to the last month.	Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total including balance.	For last year's and current year's balances.	Remissions.	Total	Balance.	Balance up to the last month.	Current year's demand.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection	Stamps.	Post Office.	Judicial.	Police.	Education
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

Stamps.	Post Office.	Judicial.	Police.	Education.	Public Works.			Miscellaneous.	Total.			Collections including Remissions.				Balance.					
					Refund &c.	Debited to the District Fund as per Deputy Accountant General's Docket.	Total.		Balance up to the last month.	For the current year's demand.	Total.	Collections.		Remissions.	Total.	Last year.	Current year.	Total.			
												For the last year's collections.	For the current year's demand.					Irrecoverable.	Recoverable.	Doubtful.	Total.
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the District Fund for the District of *for the month of* 187 .

Balance up to—	Demand.														Total including Balance.	Collection including Remission.				Balance.					
	Local Cess.								Salt-rents.	Irrigation Cess.	Ferry Fund.	Toll Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Collection.		Remission.	Total.	Total.				
	Land Revenue.		Forest.		Abkári.		Sáyer.													Last year.	Current year.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Doubtful.	Total.
	Amount.	Cess.	Amount.	Cess.	Amount.	Cess.	Amount.	Cess.								Last year.	Current year.							
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Statement shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Municipal Fund for the District of *for the month of* 187 .

Talook.	Balance.	Demand.							Total including Balance.	Collection and Remission.				Balance.		
										Collection						
		Octroi.	Mohatarfa.	Municipal House Tax	Amrâyi	Tax on timber.	Miscellaneous.	Total		Last year	Current year	Remission	Total	Last year	Current year	Total.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, **10th July 1873.**

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 106—Rev. 34, dated Shimoga, 12th June 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 6778—General 158, dated the 28th February last, forwarding for report an arzi from the ryots of Bettadahalli in the Tarikere Talook, to the address of the Chief Commissioner, praying that a tank, Chikkakatte, No. 84, in front of their village, be repaired, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a docket No. 109—25, dated 4th instant, from the Kadoor Deputy Commissioner, from which it will be observed, that the tank in question, if repaired, would prove a source of water supply to the inhabitants and their cattle only, as it has no cultivable land below it. As such the work should be classed under 'Miscellaneous Public Improvement,' as ruled in Department Public Works Secretary's No. 1606, dated 22nd August last, and any outlay on that account met from local funds. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the cost of the work at Rs. 1,441, deducting from this the promised contribution in labor by ryots, *viz*, earth-work to the extent of half the estimated amount as required by the above circular, a sum of Rs. 720 still remains to be appropriated from District Fund Budget. As the amount is beyond the Commissioner's power of sanction, and as moreover it is directed that the budget provision which is only Rs. 500 (miscellaneous public improvement) for Kadoor for 1873—74 should not be exceeded, the estimate has been submitted for such consideration as seems proper to the Department Public Works Secretary.

The enclosure of the docket under reply is herewith returned

No. 1848 —Rev. 29, dated Bangalore, 10th July 1873.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing letter the Commissioner of Nagar, while reporting upon the advisability of restoring the tank referred to in the petition of the villagers of Chittanahalli, forwards an estimate for its repairs prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District for Rs. 1,141—0—0.

2. Although the tank in question is not a work of irrigation, yet the Chief Commissioner, for the reasons set forth in the letter of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner above recorded, sanctions payment of a moiety of the cost from Local Funds, on the understanding that the villagers contribute the other half in labor or money.

3. As however no funds are available for the work in question from the current year's Budget, it can only be executed in 1874—75, and the Commissioner should instruct the Deputy Commissioner to make the necessary provision in his Budget for the coming year, and inform the petitioners accordingly

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 11th July 1873.

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 826, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1873.

I have the honor to submit herewith for the favorable consideration and sanction of the Chief Commissioner, application in duplicate for modification of the Budget Grant of Income and Expenditure of the Cantonment Municipal Commission for the official year 1873—74, and to inform that the necessity for this application has arisen from a misconception of the new Budget Forms, which provide no column for the provision of an allotment for outlay on extraordinary and emergent works.

The balance at the close of the past official year was estimated to be Rs. 7,118; this sum was accordingly entered in the Budget, but the actual balance inclusive of that from the previous year on the 31st March 1873 was Rs. 16,012, being an increase of Rs. 8,894, which, added to a sum of Rs. 3,358 provided under head XII, "Miscellaneous," five other miscellaneous "Items," to meet any minor expenditure not provided for in the Budget, aggregate to Rs. 12,252,—it is now proposed to place under head "Balance at the close of the year," and to be utilized for expenditure on extraordinary works not provided for in the Budget.

A statement shewing the items of municipal income on which the revenue was realized in excess of provision in the Budget amounting to Rs. 696, and the savings from Budget estimate of Rs. 16,012 to be carried to the current year's Budget, is enclosed for approval of the Chief Commissioner.

Statement shewing the Income of Revenue, Municipal, as budgetted for the official year 1872—73, and that actually realized up to 31st March 1873.

Particulars.	As per Budget.	As actually collected.	Difference.	
			Excess.	Deficiency.
House tax	27,837 0 0	29,214 0 8	1,377 0 8	...
Mohatarfa tax on houses, shops, looms and oil mills	1,300 0 0	1,464 12 2	164 12 2	...
Tax on bricks and tiles	1,000 0 0	1,013 6 0	13 6 0	...
Tax on tobacco licenses	250 0 0	270 12 0	20 12 0	...
Octroi duties on tobacco, betel and betel-nuts	46,000 0 0	43,159 15 3	...	2,840 0 9
Fees on liquor licenses	17,500 0 0	18,414 2 8	914 2 8	...
Fees from slaughter houses	2,852 0 0	2,967 0 0	115 0 0	...
Rent of market stalls	5,300 0 0	5,363 3 8	63 3 8	...
Rent of bandy stand	1,164 0 0	1,170 8 0	6 8 0	...
Rent of firewood depôts	372 0 0	385 12 0	13 12 0	...
Fines from cattle pounds	700 0 0	616 15 2	...	83 0 10
Fines for breach of Municipal rules, and from Municipal servants	50 0 0	153 11 7	103 11 7	...
Rubbish contract	1,044 0 0	1,010 11 9	...	33 4 3
Miscellaneous	1,310 0 0	2,354 8 5	1,044 8 5	...
Donation and contributions	10,950 0 0	10,873 13 0	...	76 3 0
Refunds	200 0 0	101 8 4	...	98 7 8
Total Rs...	1,17,829 0 0	1,18,534 12 8	3,836 13 2	3,131 0 6
Balance on the 31st March 1872	9,714 0 0	9,704 2 5	...	9 13 7
Total Rs...	1,27,543 0 0	1,28,238 15 1	3,836 13 2	3,140 14 1
Deduct deficiency	...	...	3,140 14 1	...
Grand Total Rs.....	1,27,543 0 0	1,28,238 15 1	695 15 1	...

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 11th July 1873.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure on the Budget Allotments for works "Original," "Repairs," "Municipal" Establishments, "Conservancy" and Lighting, &c, during the official year 1872-73

Particulars	Budget allotment after alteration as per recent re-appropriation statements.	Expenditure from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Savings.
Original Works.				
Constructing Public Latrines	315 0 0	214 12 7	... .	100 3 5
Do V. Section Drains	6,710 0 0	6,710 2 11	0 2 11	... ...
Do Dust boxes	... .	1 9 0	1 9 0	.. .
Forming bridging and gravelling road across Post Office compound	490 0 0	481 1 1	... .	8 14 11
Opening up a road in Richmond town ..	488 0 0	393 6 3	... ...	94 9 9
Forming bridging and gravelling road to Lakkasandra cemetery	290 0 0	291 5 9	1 5 9	.. ..
Opening up a road north of Nowbasha Makkán ...	249 0 0	247 13 4	.. . ..	1 2 8
Do a road from Kolár road to Ulsúru cemeteries	380 0 0	... .	... ...	380 0 0
Widening a lane from Pyní street to the Dóbís ghát, Ulsúru	473 0 0	472 6 1	... ...	0 9 11
Improving Gangammacherry	1,118 0 0	1,081 14 2	... .	36 1 10
Opening up Slaughter-house-road	240 0 0	239 10 9	... .. .	0 5 3
Supplying Materials for Drain South of Sapper Lines	200 0 0	200 0 0	. . ..	... ...
Compensation for removal of houses on the West side of Shúle Market	1 550 0 0	1,547 11 6	... .	2 4 6
Do do on the north side of Markham's road, Shúle ...	3,330 0 0	3,330 5 0	0 5 0	... .
Procuring and putting up lamp posts and brackets with lanterns	1,640 0 0	1,200 1 6	.. ..	439 14 6
Removal of 26 thatched and 24 substantial buildings situated in Grass cutters' patch . .	1,653 0 0	1,652 14 6	... ...	0 1 6
Excavating a public well at Sultángi Gunté ..	5 0 0	5 0 0	... .	... .
Excavating a public well in the bed of Akkitimmanahalli tank	240 0 0	294 11 0	54 11 0	... .
Clearing out 52 public wells	156 0 0	163 11 8	7 11 8	... ...
Total Original Works ...	19,527 0 0	18,521 9 1	65 13 4	1,064 4 3
Repairs.				
Repairing Slaughter-Houses	220 0 0	219 11 0	... . ..	0 5 0
Do Bandy Stand . . .	88 0 0	87 9 2	... .	... 6 10
Do Latrines	306 0 0	306 14 3	... 14 3	.. .. .
Do Markets	540 0 0	539 10 8	... .	0 5 4
Do Suburban Road . .	22,554 0 0	22,553 3 8	... .. .	0 12 4
Total Repairs...	23,708 0 0	23,707 0 9	... 14 3	1 13 6

Comparative Statement of Expenditure on the Budget Allotments for works "Original," "Repairs," "Municipal" Establishments, "Conservancy" and Lighting, &c., during the official year 1872-73--(Continued)

Particulars.	Budget allotment after alteration as per recent re-appropriation statements.	Expenditure from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.	Difference. Excess.	Difference. Savings.
Lighting.				
Lighting Cantonment Lamps including contingencies	7,206 0 0	6,183 0 5	... ...	1,022 15 7
Total Lighting...	7,206 0 0	6,183 0 5	... ...	1,022 15 7
Conservancy.				
Conservancy proper and main Sewer including clothing to Overseers and contingencies ...	15,250 0 0	15,249 2 4	... ...	0 13 8
Total Conservancy...	15,250 0 0	15,249 2 4	... ...	0 13 8
Establishments.				
Market Establishment	1,572 0 0	1,134 0 0	... ...	438 0 0
Cattle pounds	323 0 0	322 8 0	... ...	0 8 0
Vaccination	490 0 0	280 0 0	... ...	210 0 0
Office of Municipal Commission including the salary of President	7,976 0 0	7,765 7 8	... ...	210 8 4
Office of Municipal Executive Engineer ...	5,106 0 0	4,569 10 0	... ...	530 6 0
Office of Assessor and Collector	4,236 0 0	4,151 3 8	... ...	84 12 4
Office of Executive Member	1,397 0 0	1,396 5 5	... ...	0 10 7
Vital Statistics Establishment	2,220 0 0	1,356 0 0	... ...	864 0 0
Miscellaneous.				
Winding and Regulating Market Clock ...	60 0 0	60 0 0	... ...	... ...
Hire of Carriage for Monday Morning Inspection...	240 0 0	240 0 0	... ...	... ...
Prize for the best kept Market Stalls ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	... ...	... ...
Donation to Horticultural Fete	100 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	... ...
Reward for destruction of Snakes	500 0 0	... ...	... ...	500 0 0
Reward for destruction of Dogs	200 0 0	200 0 0	... ...	... ...
Printing and advertisement charges	875 0 0	823 9 10	... ...	51 6 2
House Rent	1,000 0 0	545 0 0	... ...	455 0 0
Tools and Plant	500 0 0	261 12 6	... ...	238 3 6
Repayment of Instalment of cost incurred by the Mysore Government in the construction of Cantonment Main-Drains	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	... ...	... ...
Police.				
Payment of one-third cost of Cantonment Police including contingencies and clothing ...	18,000 0 0	12,127 6 8	... ...	5,872 9 4
Reserve	12,863 0 0	9,026 6 10	... ...	3,836 9 2
Total Rs.....	1,27,543 0 0	1,12,227 3 2	66 11 7	15,382 8 5
Deduct Expenditure over estimates	... ...	... ...	... ...	66 11 7
Net Savings	... ...	... .	... ...	15,315 12 10
Grand Total Rs.....	1,27,543 0 0	1,12,227 2 2	... ...	15,315 12 10

Application for Modification of the Budget Grants of Income and Expenditure of the Cantonment Municipal Commission for 1873—74.

Income.

Particulars.	As per Budget for 1873—74.	Proposed Modification of Grant.	Difference. More.	Difference. Deficiency.
Total annual Income for 1873-74.	1,21,450 0 0	1,21,450 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Balance of Last year ...	7,118 0 0	16,012 0 0	8,894 0 0	0 0 0
Total Gross Income...	1,28,568 0 0	1,37,462 0 0	8,894 0 0	0 0 0

Expenditure.

Particulars.	As per Budget for 1873—74.	Proposed Modification of Budget Grant.	Difference. More.	Difference. Deficiency.	Proposed Reduction. Head of Service.	Item of Budget Estimate.	Amount.
Total of Expenditure as per Budget for 1873—74... ...	1,28,568 0 0	1,25,210 0 0	0 0 0	3,358 0 0	XII. Miscellaneous.	5 Other Miscellaneous Items.	3,358
Balance at close of year ...	0 0 0	12,252 0 0	12,252 0 0	0 0 0			
Grand Total...	1,28,568 0 0	1,37,462 0 0	12,252 0 0	3,358 0 0		Total Rs.	3,358

No. 1861—Rev. 57, dated Bangalore, 11th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the President's application submitted with the above for a modification of the Budget grant of income and expenditure of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality for the year 1873—74.

2. By the modification of the Budget grant as now sanctioned, the cash balance at the end of 1873—74 will be Rs. 12,252. This sum, although available, need not necessarily be expended during the current year, but should be carefully husbanded with a view to future necessities.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in the General Department, Genl. No. 166—41, R, dated Yelwal, 20th June 1873.

Forwards Account Class XI, No. 1, of Jamín Inámti, for the year 1872—73.

No. 1900—Rev. 28, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1873.

Order thereon.—On examining the *marginally noted accounts submitted by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division for the year 1872—73, and comparing the entries in them with those made in the statement Class II, No. 6, which shews the entire demand upon Inámś in the Division for 1872—73, the following discrepancies have been noted in this office.

* Class XI, No. 1.—Statement of Jamín Inámti.
Do No. 3.—Statement of Ináms granted to Chatrams, &c.
Do No. 4.—Statement of Stal (unauthorized) Ináms.

2. In the Stal Inámti account Class XI, No. 4, the amount of Jódi is shewn at Rs. 481—2—8, while in the statement Class II, No. 6, the demand on account of Jódi for the year is entered as Rs. 483—12—7, the difference being Rs. 2—9—11.

Periyápatna Talook.

3. In the statement of Chatram, &c., Ináms, Class XI, No. 3, the amount of Jódi is put down at Rs. 21—13—2, whereas Rs. 19—13—0 alone are brought into the revenue demand as per cacount Class II, No. 6, the difference being Rs. 2—0—2.

Yedatore Talook.

4. According to statement Class XI, No. 1, the Jódi upon Jári Ináms is Rs. 28-0-9; this has not altogether been brought into the demand for 1872—73.

Maddúru Talook.

5. The Stal Inámti account Class XI, No. 4, shews a Jódi of Rs. 247—8—2, whereas only Rs. 247—6—3 were taken into the demand. The difference to be accounted for is Rs. 0—1—11.

Mahárájanadurga Talook.

6. In the Jamín Inámti statement Class XI, No. 1, the Jódi is entered at Rs. 295—2—11, while in the statement Class II, No. 6, Rs. 305—5—6 were taken into the demand, the excess being Rs. 10—2—7. In this talook, it must be observed that a Jódi of Rs. 271—3—3 has been from time immemorial struck off as irrecoverable, and the Commissioner is requested to state whether the excess of Rs. 10—2—7 above pointed out is a portion of the irrecoverable balance in question, or is due to an error in the accounts which should be rectified. On reference to the Jári Inámti accounts of 1832 and 1857, the Ináms in question bear no Jódi whatever.

Arakalagúdu Talook.

7. In the statement Class II, No. 6, a sum of Rs. 153—7—6 is entered as the Jódi on Jári Ináms, while in the statement Class XI, No. 1, the Jári Ináms appear to be tax-free grants. Explanation is requested on this point.

8. In this talook, the Jódi on Amaráyi or tópes as per statement Class XI, No. 3, is Rs. 26—3—0, of which only Rs. 12—3—7 have been brought to the demand as per Class II, No. 6, and the remainder consisting of Rs. 13—15—5 was left unaccounted for altogether.

Bélúru Talook.

9. The Jamín Inámti statement Class XI, No. 1, shews the Jódi to be Rs. 467-0-3, and in the statement Class II, No. 6, Rs. 652—0—11 are put down as the demand for the year, the excess being Rs. 185—0—8.

10. The Jódi remaining uncollected from a long time in this talook amounts to Rs. 299—12—0. The Commissioner is requested to state whether the excess is a portion of the balance hitherto considered irrecoverable or the result of an oversight.

Nágamangala Talook.

11. The Jamín Inámti Account Class XI, No. 1, shews a Jódi of Rs. 1,890—1—10, on Jári ináms, while according to statement Class II, No. 6, the Jódi taken into the demand for the year 1872—73 is put down at Rs. 1,880—12—0, the difference being Rs. 9—5—10.

Hassan District.

12. The statement Class II, No. 6, shews that a sum of Rs. 11,592—10—5 was brought into the demand as the Jódi on Stall Ináms, but in the statement Class XI, No. 4, it will be observed that no Stal Ináms or in fact no ináms are held on Jódi tenure.

13. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division is requested to explain forthwith without delay the discrepancies above pointed out, and to report whether there are any orders stopping the collection of the Jódi mentioned in paras 6 and 10, which is simply stated not to have been collected from a very long time, and whether it is borne upon Jári or Chór Ináms, or upon both.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,
To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 1—135, dated Simla, 26th June 1873.

Fibres and silk.

I am directed to request that enquiries may be made in Mysore and Coorg on the subject of fibres suitable for paper-making.

2. Several plants, of some of which a list is appended, are already known to furnish fibre suitable for this manufacture; and it is probable that further investigation may disclose the existence of others not less valuable. There are also many kinds of paper (such as the Nepal and Calpee papers) of local repute; and a description by District Officers of the processes in use, and the materials employed, in the production of the various kinds of country paper would be interesting and valuable.

3. The whole subject of fibres for paper manufacture is one of daily increasing importance; it is a matter in which India is especially interested, as the producer of many of those substances from which paper is already made in large quantities; and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that you will perceive the benefit which is likely to result from careful and systematic enquiries on the part of District Officers into the actual and possible resources of the country under this head.

4. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive all available information in regard to paper-material, and paper-making in Mysore and Coorg, at as early an opportunity as possible, and hereafter from time to time all further information that may be collected.

LIST OF INDIGENOUS FIBRES FOR PAPERS.

1.—*Mallow family.*

Abelmoschus esculentus, *escalent okro, Venday, Bhendi,* or *Ramturai.*
Abutilon indicum, *Toothee nar, Petarec.*
Hibiscus cannabinus, *Duckanee hemp* or *Palungoo.*
Hibiscus sabdariffa, *Roselle.*
Adansonia digitata (*Baobab*) and Isora corylifolia, (*Valimbiri, Maroori*) belonging to nearly allied orders.

2.—*Pŏd-bearing family.*

Crotalaria juncea, *Wuckoo* or *Janapa nar, Sunn.*
Crotalaria tenuifolia, *Jubbulpore hemp.*

3.—*Asclepiad family.*

Calotropis gigantea, or *Yercum, Mudar.*
Dæmia extensa and Marsdenia tenacissima.

4.—*Lace-bark family.*

Daphne cannabina, from which *Nepal paper* is made.

5.—*Nettle family.*

Cannabis sativa, *Ganja plant,* common hemp.
Girardinia heterophylla, *Neilgherry nettle.*
Boehmeria nivea, *Chinese grass-cloth, or Rheea.*
Antiaris saccidora, *Natural sacks made by stripping off the thick fibrous inner bark.*

6.—*Palm family.*

Cocos nucifera, *cocoanut fibre from leaf stalks.*
Borassus flabelliformis, *Palmyra tree, Tâlgachh ; fibre from leaf stalks.*
Areca catechu, *Betelnut palm, fibre covering nut.*

7.—*Screw-pine family.*

Pandanus odoratissimus, *Screw pine, fibrous leaves.*

8.—*Lily-family.*

Sanseviera zeylanica, *Marool, moorgalic, or bow-string hemp.*
Yucca gloriosa, *Dagger plant.*

9.—*Plantain family.*

Musa paradisaica, *common plantain.*
Musa textilis yields *Manilla hemp.*

10.—*Amaryllis family.*

Agave americana, *American aloe.*

11.—*Pine-apple family.*

Bromelia ananas, *Pine-apple.*

To the foregoing list may be added :—

Corchorus, olitorius, and capsularis } Jute.
Saccharum munja, *Munja.*
" sara, pen-reed grass, *Shur* or *Saro.*
Flax (linum usitatissimum).
Rice-straw.
Bamboos.
Refuse of the sugarcane.

No. 1893—REV. 18, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions, and the Superintendent of Coorg, also to Colonel Boddam and Doctor Henderson, with the request that a full and carefully considered list of all fibres of every known description growing in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and in use for paper-making or other purposes, may be furnished as early as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 111, R. 36, dated Shimoga, 19th June 1873.

Has the honor to forward the Revenue Returns Nos. 5 and 6 of Revenue cases, &c., filed, disposed of, and pending, for the month of May 1873.

No. 1901, REV,—30, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—From this statement it will be observed that the cases original and appeal pending in the Amildars' Courts of the Shimoga District, the Chituldroog Deputy Commissioner's, and the Nagar Commissioner's Courts, date so far back as 22nd December 1872, 10th and 6th January 1873, respectively. The Chief Commissioner directs that the cause of this great delay in their disposal may be explained.

2. The return from Kadoor District indicates absence of litigation in revenue matters. Only two cases appear to have been filed in Amildars' Courts during the month of May. The Officiating Commissioner is requested to report whether this return is correct.

3. Return No. 6 shews that no less than 4,677 Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings were pending disposal at the close of May last, in the Nagar Division. This balance is very heavy, and calls for a special report.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th July 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in the General Department, No. 165—Rev. 40, dated Yelwál, 20th June 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 2978—39, dated 29th August 1872, conveying sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 1,000 on felling trees and planting seedlings in the Iyadahalla Kával in the Hassan Talook, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of the *marginally noted letters, from which it will be observed that the amount collected in 1872—73, by levy of seigniorage of 4 annas per cart-load on firewood removed from the above Kával, was Rs. 651—8—0, against an actual expenditure of Rs. 728—14—6 on account of establishment, contingencies, &c.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 176 of 17th May 1873.
From the Assistant Conservator, Hassan Range, to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, No. 28 of 7th May 1873.

2. It will be seen that, under the present system of working with a small establishment, the advantages of the Kával cannot be fully developed. Captain Cumming therefore recommends after personal inspection that the Kával should be handed over to the Forest Department in expectation of better results.

3. Mr. Jellicoe, Assistant Conservator, concurs in the above arrangement, and offers to undertake the supply of firewood at the kasabá of Hassan.

4. As I see no objection to this measure either in the interests of the people at Hassan or the Government, I request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the proposed transfer of the Iyadahalla Kával.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 176, dated Hassan, 17th May 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 694 of the 3rd September last, and previous correspondence, I have the honor to submit herewith two statements shewing the receipts from, and expenditure on, the Iyadahalla Kával, which has been set apart for the supply of firewood to the town of Hassan during the year 1872—73, and to state that I inspected the Kával in company with Mr. Jellicoe, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and after careful consideration of the system of working at present carried on, I am of opinion that the scheme devised to prevent indiscriminate felling has not been properly attended to by the establishment now maintained for the purpose. I would, therefore, suggest that the Kával be handed over, with the consent of the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, to the Forest Conservancy Department, who purposed to take the supply of firewood to the town on their own hands.

2. A copy of Mr Jellicoe's letter No. 28 of the 7th instant on this subject is enclosed for information.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan Range, To the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 28, dated Hassan, 7th May 1873.

In accordance with instructions received from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to inform me whether you are willing to hand over the work of supplying the town of Hassan with firewood to the Forest Department, and, if so, that you will issue orders to stop the cutting in the Iyadahalla Kával.

II. An agreement was come to between the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Hill, and the Conservator in the month of December 1872, to make over this work to me from the 1st April 1873. Owing to press of work, I have hitherto been unable to bring the subject before you.

III. In conclusion, I have the honor to state that I am convinced, from personal inspection of work done in the Kával above referred to, that the system under which work has been carried on has done nothing to prevent indiscriminate felling, one of the main objects which Captain Hill had in view when he took the Hassan fuel supply in hand.

Statement shewing the Receipts from the levy of Seigniorage of Annas 4 per cart-load of firewood removed from the Iyadahalla Kával, Hassan.

Months.	Firewood.			Firewood for charcoal.			Total.		
April 1872	2	8	0	...	...	...	2	8	0
May	101	12	0	6	0	0	107	12	0
June	13	8	0	5	0	0	18	8	0
July	115	4	0	10	0	0	125	4	0
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
September	36	8	0	5	0	0	41	8	0
October	86	8	0	5	0	0	91	8	0
November	61	0	0	3	12	0	64	12	0
December	31	0	0	2	8	0	33	8	0
January 1873	53	8	0	22	8	0	76	0	0
February	42	12	0	6	4	0	49	0	0
March	33	12	0	7	8	0	41	4	0
Total.....	578	0	0	73	8	0	651	8	0
Expenditure Rs.....	. .	...	.	...	...	...	728	14	0
Excess Expenditure.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	77	6	0

Statement shewing the Expenditure on the Iyadahalla Kával in the Hassan Talook for 1872–73.

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
To the Pay of the Establishment.						
For April 1872	61	0	0			
„ May „	64	11	4			
„ June „	70	0	0			
„ July „	70	0	0			
„ August „	70	0	0			
„ September „	57	3	2			
„ October „	46	0	0			
„ November „	46	0	0			
„ December „	46	0	0			
„ January 1873	46	0	0			
„ February „	46	0	0			
„ March „	47	0	0	668	14	6
To amount expended in building an office hut	40	0	0	40	0	0
To amount spent in digging a trench	10	0	0	10	0	0
Contingencies	10	0	0	10	0	0

The expenditure has been met from the Budget grant under the head 26, miscellaneous, District fuel tracts.

No. 1905—Rev. 59, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter with its enclosures be forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for report.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th July 1873.

READ—Statement No. 4, Class X, shewing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Local Fund Cess of the Ashtagram Division for 1872-73.

No. 1907—REV. 29, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—A calculation of the Local Fund cess made in this office, as shewn in the appended statement, at half anna in the rupee of the assessment for 1872—73, under the heads of Land-Revenue, Sáyer, Abkári, Forest, Salt-pans, &c., for which statements are separately received, shews that a revenue of Rs. 77,472 is produced, being Rs. 7,348—1—11 in excess of Rs. 70,124—7—1, which were brought into the demand at the Jamábandi of the year under review, as per Return No. 4, Class X. The Commissioner is requested to furnish an explanation of this discrepancy.

2. With the exception of the toll taxes on the Harihara and Sakaléspura bridges, which form a portion of the imperial revenue, the proceeds of the sale of ferry contracts at other places have by an * order of the Chief Commissioner been credited to Local Funds. The Chief Commissioner remarks that the imposition of the ½ anna cess on items appertaining to the *Local Funds* is clearly an error, and should be put a stop to; but the amount hitherto so collected in the † marginally noted five Talooks of the Mysore District should merely be credited to the latter and need not be refunded.

*No. 44, dated 12th May 1862.

	Rs.	As.	P.
† Mysore ...	„	2	0
Yedatore ...	4	4	6
Nanjanagúdu ...	„	12	3
Talakádu ...	6	12	5
Mallavalli ...	6	3	0
Total...	18	2	2

3. From a remark entered in Kanarese in the Local Fund statement, submitted by the Commissioner, it would appear that Rs. 175—3—2 were collected in the Mysore Talook on account of local cesses on municipal octroi in the early part of the year. There is no warrant for this collection, which is a cess on a Local Fund.

4. The local cess was not levied on the revenue from *Forests and † Salt-pans in the Talooks noted in the margin. As the above are two of the items upon which the cess in question was authorized ‡ to be levied, the Commissioner is requested to furnish an explanation of the omission. The cess as regards "Forests" is leviable on *Contracts* for forest produce and *not* on Amáni collections or sales.

*Ashtagram Talaká lu Mandya Chennaráyapatna } Mysore District. Hassan Do.

† Amount of revenue from salt-pans

†Chámarájanagara ...	113	6	0
Nanjanagúdu ...	3	8	0
Mallavalli ...	4	4	0

‡Circular No 5764—30, dated 29th February 1872.

5. As regards salt-pans, the cess is leviable on the revenue derived therefrom, whether raised direct from the manufacturer or on the contract for salt-pans, such revenue being in lieu of land tax.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 12th July 1873.

Items.	Particulars.	Jamábandi for the year 1872—73.	Amount of Local Cess at ½ anna in the Rupee.	Amount of the Cess entered in the Statement received from the Division.	Difference: Increase.	Difference: Decrease.	Remarks.
Land.	Money assessment ...	18,21,052 6 11	56,907 14 3				
	Grazing land ...	7,166 15 ...	223 15 6				
	Jári Inámti	83,970 2 6	2,624 1 2				
	Stala Inámti ...	19,095 15 4	596 12 0				
	Ináms granted to Chatrams, &c. ..	2,076 6 6	64 14 3				
	Sarvamányem or free ...	2,52,341 7 10	7,885 10 9				
	Mahal Jódi	378 10 10	11 13 4				
	Jódi villages	66,924 15 6	2,091 6 6				
	Káyemgutta	15,279 9 11	477 7 9				
	Coffee Hálat	29,256 12 8	914 4 5				
	Tópes, or fruit trees ...	14,552 11 5	554 12 4				
		23,12,096 2 5	72,253 0 3	64,859 15 10	0 0 0	7,393 0 5	
Forest.	Timber	6,310 9 9	197 1 8				
	Forest trees	3 8 0	... 1 9				
	Lac	652 4 0	19 12 2				
	Bees-wax	737 8 0	23 0 9				
	Date contract ...	2,294 0 0	71 11 0				
		3,667 4 0	311 11 4	417 1 8	105 6 4	0 0 0	
Abkári.	Still Head duty ...	42,851 4 3	1,339 1 9				
	Bagani Toddy .	6,888 3 11	215 4 2				
		76,439 8 2	1,554 5 11	1,637 3 11	82 14 0	0 0 0	
Sáyer.	Supári	17,075 6 8	533 9 9				
	Other articles paying Sáyer duty ...	86079 6 0	2,689 15 9				
		1,03,154 12 8	3,223 9 6	2,971 10 8	0 0 0	251 14 10	
	Salt pans	1,050 12 6	32 13 5	28 10 8			
	Boat contract ...	2,571 6 3	80 5 9	18 2 2			
	Lime-stone quarries ...	533 10 0	16 10 10	16 7 0			
	Grand Total...	247,2,813 8 0	77,472 9 0	70,124 7 1	363 7 6	7,711 9 5	

Net Decrease 7348—1—11.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th July 1873.

No. 1946—Rev. 31, dated Bangalore, 16th July 1873.

Order.—The Chief Commissioner observes that in the Statement Class III, No. 3, shewing the amount of mohatarfa or assessed tax in the Nagar Division for the year 1872—73, the demand on account of mohatarfa for the year is shewn at Rs. 1,22,977-0-9, whereas it should be Rs. 1,23,230-0-9, the difference, or Rs. 253-0-0, arising partly from an arithmetical error in the calculation of the cart tax in the Talooks of Molakálumúru and Chituldroog of the Chitludroog District, and partly in charging the tax in question in the Honnáli Talook of the Shimoga District at Rs. 1-0-0, instead of Rs. 2-0-0, per cart, as shewn in the margin.*

* Talook.	No. of Carts.	Rate of Tax.	Correct Amount.	Amount shewn in the Statement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Honnáli ..	... 248	2	496	248
Chituldroog	... 601	„	1,202	1,199
Molakálumúru	... 254	„	508	506
Total	1,103		2,206	1,953
		Deduct.....	1,953	
		Rs.....	253	

2. The above sum of Rs 253-0-0 has been added to the mohatarfa demand in the books of this office, and a corresponding alteration should be made in the Division and District accounts.

Banávára Talook.

3. In the statement for this talook, it is shewn that there are 144 cumbly looms and at 2 rupees per loom, the amount of the tax should be Rs. 288, and not Rs. 287 as therein stated.

Chikkamagalúru Talook.

4. There are 9 wholesale shops in this talook, and at the rate of Rs. 15 per shop, the tax amounts to Rs. 135, and not Rs. 165 as entered in the return.

Pávagada Talook.

5. The statement for this talook shews that there are 7 wholesale shops, and at the rates varying from 10 to 64 rupees per shop, the amount of the tax is put down at Rs. 64, which cannot be correct. Even calculating the tax at the minimum rate of Rs. 10 per shop, the revenue should be Rs. 70. The Commissioner is requested to furnish explanation on this point. The accounts of this office shew that the maximum rate in the Nagar Division is Rs. 50, and not Rs. 64 as stated above.

6. In the statement under review, no rice shops, either wholesale or retail, are shewn as existing in the Nagar and Lakkuvalli Talooks. This appears to be an omission, as rice is a principal article of food in these talooks.

7. The Commissioner's attention is also drawn to the entries under the head of tax-paying carts in the Koppa and Wastára Talooks; in the former only one cart, and in the latter three carts are put down as charged with the payment of the tax. Explanation is requested on this point.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. G. 63, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

In returning the petition from Yógísvara Sómayáji and others, jódidars of Kempápura Agrahára in the Bangalore Talook, received under cover of your official Memorandum No. 858—G. 24 of 19th ultimo, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, copy of a letter No. 248 of 17th June 1873, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reporting the circumstances under which the petitioners were required to put their tank in order.

2. The instructions of the Superintending Engineer on the subject, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, were not received in this office.

3. From the work executed by the contractor, the jódidars have, however, gained the benefit of 18 kandis of land being brought under cultivation, and they are therefore in my opinion liable to the payment of the sum due to him (the contractor).

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 16th July 1873.

4. I may state that from personal inspection I found that the breached Government tanks referred to by the petitioners, are unlikely to do any harm to their tank, if they are left in their present condition.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 248, dated Bangalore, 17th June 1873.

In returning the Secretary's memorandum and petition from Yógisvara Sómayáji and other jódidars of Kempápura Agalára, received under cover of your docket No. 177, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honor to state that orders for the restoration of Giddappaiyana tank were given, not in view to securing the safety of other Government tanks, but in consequence of explicit instructions from the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation Works to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore-Kólár Divisions, "to put the tank in "a state of safety, it being absolutely necessary to do so prior to the construction of the railway." Copy of which letter (No. 2836, dated 9th December 1871) was received in this office under cover of letter No. 1408—4317, dated 18th December 1871. In this letter the Executive Engineer also requests that the necessary instructions for the repair of the tank by the inámdars may be issued in view to the work being passed before the railway is commenced.

2. In this office letter No. 1005, dated 16th December 1872, the failure of the inámdars to execute the work, estimated at Rs. 793, was brought to your notice, and sanction requested to proceeding against their movable property in view to recovering the cost of the amount of work executed by the contractor, *viz.*, Rs. 247. Your sanction to the measure was conveyed in docket No. 1187, dated 18th March 1873.

3. In regard to petitioner's complaint that there are two breached tanks above from which the silt would be washed into their tank. In an order dated 18th December 1872, Mr. Ricketts, who examined the two breached tanks, observes that they cannot possibly do the petitioners' tank harm; and "that the cost of restoring them would be entirely incommensurate with any advantages to be gained "thereby."

4. It is necessary to pay the contractor the amount of work he has executed to the jóddidars' tank, and their property is fairly liable for the same. Though the construction of the railway, on which account the work had been taken on hand by Government, is in abeyance, the jódidars are benefited by an extent of 28 kandis of land being brought under cultivation.

No. 1947—Rev. 58, dated Bangalore, 16th July 1873.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter, the Officiating Commissioner of Nandidroog submits copy of a report (No. 248, dated 17th ultimo) from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, reporting the circumstances under which the movable property of certain jódidars was placed under distraint with a view to the recovery of the cost of repairs to a tank executed by a contractor.

2. The action of the Irrigation Department in calling for the repair of any tank on such grounds as those stated in the papers above recorded, until the Railway project was finally sanctioned, was, in the opinion of Colonel Meade, premature, and is to be regretted. But it is to be noted in fairness to the Irrigation authorities that the project had been approved by the Government of India, and that there appeared to be no doubt of its being carried out.

3. In regard to the particular tank in question, it further appears that a portion of the Vrittidárs concurred in its repair, and that the work will amply repay the whole body of Inámdars concerned by the large and valuable area of land that it will irrigate.

4. Under these circumstances, the petitioners should pay up their quota of the outlay, and so put an end to the dispute.

5. The repairs however should not be proceeded with further than is necessary to secure to the parties interested in the up-keep of the tank the full benefit of what has been already done.

6. As regards the injury alleged to be done to their tank by the silt of the two Government ruined tanks, petitioners may be informed in terms of para 4 of the Officiating Commissioner's letter under acknowledgment.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 18th July 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 59, R, dated Bangalore, 5th June 1873.

With reference to para 38 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Annual Report of this Division for 1871—72, and clause IV of para 7 of his Review on the Report of the Kolár District, for the same year, I have the honor to forward for submission to the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, suggesting the advisability of District Officers being vested with powers to sell both the movable and immovable property of revenue defaulters, without previous reference to the Commissioner of the Division.

2. The arrangement proposed by the Deputy Commissioner is, in my opinion, a good one, as affording greater facilities for the recovery of arrears immediately they fall due, and saving much time and correspondence.

3. Colonel Pearse's views on the subject are given in paras 143, 144 and 145 of his Annual Report for 1871—72.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, No. 190—70, dated Kolár, 30th April 1873.

Adverting to para 7 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on this District Revenue Administration Report for the year 1871—72, I have the honor to submit for consideration the advisability of re-vesting the District Officers with the discretionary power of ordering, without the Commissioner's sanction, the sale of either movable or immovable property in the case of revenue defaulters.

2. I have already in the concluding portion of para 30 of my Administration Report for the year 1871—72 stated my reasons for suggesting a modification of the existing rules on the subject, and I now beg to recapitulate them briefly.

3. The present rule requires the sale of the defaulter's holding before attaching his movable property for the arrears, and enjoins that the sanction of the Commissioner should be obtained before the latter kind of property could be sold. But I respectfully beg to submit that this practice only tends to delay the due collections of the khists and their final adjustment before the close of the financial year. It also increases correspondence without any advantage.

4. Under the old rules, the District Officer had the power of attaching and selling, in the first instance, without obtaining the Commissioner's sanction, either the movable or immovable property of the defaulters, and I believe the District Officers in the Madras Presidency still exercise this power. The old system not only simplified matters and facilitated the collection of the revenue demand, but also prevented the adoption of extreme measures, which under the present rules, I am sorry to observe, has to be enforced in many cases, because the defaulters keenly feel the attachment of their movable property, whereas the attachment of their holdings causes no inconvenience to them, especially when their land is not valuable and is left to lie waste, and they therefore do not much mind the consequences thereof.

GENERAL No. 1989—REV. 20, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division expresses himself in favor of adopting the Deputy Commissioner's renewed suggestion that District Officers may be declared competent to attach and sell the movable property of revenue defaulters without the prior sanction of Commissioners of Divisions.

2. On a consideration of the grounds on which the above proposal is based, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorize District Officers in modification of clause 2 of Rule XVI of the Survey and Settlement Rules, published in page 211 of the *Mysore Gazette*, Volume VII, to distrain and sell at discretion either the landed or movable property of defaulters in satisfaction of the Government demand for revenue, without the sanction of higher authority.

3. The case of a revenue defaulter whose lands had been sold in liquidation of the Government dues, which has recently come before the Chief Commissioner, has shewn that a great deal of causeless litigation has arisen owing to the original notice of sale being lacking in precision. With a view to obviate the recurrence of similar difficulties,

the Chief Commissioner resolves to prescribe for general adoption the accompanying ten forms, which comprise all the processes which it is necessary to issue in the various stages of a sale proceeding.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

FORM No 1

Demand prior to Attachment of Land.

Notice of Demand to of village in Talook.

Take notice that the Amildar of Talook demands from you the sum of Rupees being the arrears of revenue due by you for the year 18 , as holder of pattá No. and that you are required to pay the amount within ten days from the date of the service of this Notice.

You are now required to pay Annas on account of Peons' batta.

Amildar.

N. B.—The person entrusted to serve this Notice is to deliver a copy to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorized agent, or to affix a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land about to be attached The mode in which the Notice has been served is to be noted on it by the server of the process.

FORM No 2.

Notice of Attachment.

Notice of Attachment to in the village of of Talook.

Take notice that as you have not paid or shewn sufficient cause for the non-payment of Rupees although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from you, the landed property belonging to you is hereby placed under attachment, and that unless the arrear due by you with interest and other charges be paid within 18 , the landed property will be brought to sale in due course of law.

Place and date *Amildar.*

N. B.—This notice is to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the land attached. The attachment is also to be publicly proclaimed on the land, and is also to be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

FORM No. 3

Notice of Assumption.

Assumption Notice to of village of Talook.

Take notice that your landed property, attached on 18 , is taken under Sarkár management, and that , has been appointed to have charge of it

Place and date *Commissioner.*

N. B.—The person entrusted to serve this Notice is to deliver a copy of it to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorized agent, or to affix a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land attached. Proclamation of assumption of management is also to be made on the land, and to be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

FORM No. 4.

Sale Notice of Lands.

1. It is hereby notified that all the rights of the present registered land-holder in the undermentioned lands selected out of those attached in satisfaction of arrears of land revenue due by of , a revenue defaulter, will be sold by public auction at the village of in Talook of the District, on . The sale will commence at , and the lands will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve.

2. The current revenue payable by the purchaser on the lands for the whole (or remainder as the case may be) of the year 18 is Rupees , as shewn in detail in the Statement at foot.

3. Purchasers will be required to deposit per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale, and where the remainder of the purchase money may not be paid within days from the day of sale, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

4. When such deposit shall not be made, nor the remaining purchase money paid up, the lands shall be resold at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

5 Persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as agents, and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals, otherwise their bids may be rejected.

6. The sale shall be stayed, if the defaulter, or any person acting on his behalf, or claiming an interest in the land, tenders the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest and other charges, provided such tender be made before sunset on the day previous to that appointed for the sale.

7. The sale of the property will not become absolute until the sale has been confirmed by the Commissioner.

8. Purchasers having completed the payment of the purchase money, will, as soon as the sale has been confirmed by Commissioner, be placed in immediate possession, and the lands will be registered in the name of the purchaser, and a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Commissioner will be granted to him. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government are not responsible for errors of description or in estimated extent.

9. Provided, parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the sale shall be at liberty to appeal to the Commissioner within thirty days from the day of sale, and the purchase shall be conditional on the final order in such appeal.

Talook.	Village.	Name of Defaulter.	Description of land, whether Wet, Dry, or Garden, and Buildings, (if any) belonging to the Defaulter on it.	Field.		Estimated Extent.	Assessment.			Amount (exclusive of arrears) payable by the Purchaser for the Current year.		
				No.	Name.		Rs.	A.	P			

Place

Date

N. B.—This Notice is to be in English and Kanarese. It must be fixed up one month at least before the sale in the Commissioner's Office; in the Talook Cutcherry; in the nearest Police Station-house; and on some conspicuous part of the land.

Seal.

FORM No. 5.

Certificate of Sale.

This is to certify that , residing in the village of of Talook, in the District, having purchased at a public auction held by the Amildar of , all the rights of the former holder in the undermentioned land sold for arrears of revenue due by , a land-holder in the undermentioned village, and having paid the full amount of the purchase money, *viz.*, Rs. , the lands have been this day registered in the name of the said , and it is further declared that the said has succeeded to all rights and property of the former land-holder in the said lands.

Talook and Village.	Description of Land whether Wet, Dry, or Garden, and Buildings on it.	Particulars of Field.		Estimated Extent.	Assessment.			Date of Sale
		No.	Name.		Rs.	A.	P.	

Commissioner's Office,
Date 18 .

Commissioner.

FORM No. 6.

Register of Lands sold.

Register of Lands sold for Arrears of Revenue in the District of for the year 187 .

Talooks.	Villages.	Names of Defaulters.	Arrears due.			Amount realized by sale.			Surplus or Deficit.			Particulars of Land sold.				Name of Purchaser.	Date of Sale
												Description.	Number of Field.	Extent.	Assessment.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.		

FORM No. 7.

Proclamation of the Purchase of Land.

It is hereby publicly notified for general information that , of village in Talook of the District, has purchased on 18 , at a public auction, the undermentioned lands sold for arrears of revenue due by land—holder in the undermentioned village, and has paid the full purchase money, *viz.*, Rs. , and the lands have been registered in his name. It is therefore declared that the said , has succeeded to all the rights and property of the former land-holder in the said lands.

Village and Talook.	Description of Land whether Wet, Dry or Garden.	Particulars of Field.		Estimated Extent.	Assessment.		
		No.	Name.		Rs.	A.	P.

Date *Commissioner.*

N. B.—The proclamation is to be published in the village in which the land sold may be situated, in the Cutcherry of the Talook, in the head Cutcherry of the District, and in the *Mysore Gazette.*

FORM No. 8.

Distraint Order.

Shékdar of the Hóbli of the Talook, is authorized to distrain the property of the undermentioned defaulter for arrears of revenue due by him.

Number and Name of the Village.	Name of the Defaulter.	For what period arrear is due.	Amount of arrears due.			Date on which arrears fell due.	Batta to Distrainer.	Interest, rate and amount to date.	Date of distress and delivery of copy to defaulter, or, if no distress is made, date of payment of sum due.
			Rs.	A.	P				

The defaulter is hereby informed that if the amount due with batta and all expenses of distress be not previously discharged, the distrained property will be immediately brought to public sale.

Note.—The distrainer is to produce this order, and if the sum due be not at once paid, he is to make distress; and on the day on which the property is distrained, he is to deliver a copy to the defaulter, endorsing thereon a list of the property distrained and the name of the place where it may be kept.

Date and place. *Amildar.*

FORM No. 9.

Inventory of the Attached Property.

List of the Movable Property of in the village of **distrained by** Shékdar , for arrears of revenue due by the defaulter, forwarded to **Amildar of**

Names of Articles.	Estimated Value.			Amount of Arrears due.	Date of Distress, and of copy given to defaulter.
	Rs.	A.	P.		

Date and place ***Shékdar.***

FORM No 10.

Notice of Sale of Movable Property.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned property of , a revenue defaulter, in the village of of Talook, has been distrained in satisfaction of arrears of land revenue due by him, and that unless those arrears with interest and other charges shall be previously paid, the said property will be sold by public auction near the house of , at the said village, on . The sale will commence at , and the property will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve for ready cash. The purchaser will not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.

If the purchaser fail in payment of the purchase money, the property will be resold, and the defaulting purchaser will be liable for any loss arising, as well as for the expenses incurred on the re-sale.

This notice was affixed on (the defaulter's house or premises where the property was distrained as the case may be) the 18 .

Schedule of property distrained.

Date and place. *Amildar.*

N. B.—Fifteen days must elapse from the date on which the Notice is affixed to the premise before sale takes place.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 24th July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief mmissioner, General Department, No. 1246, dated Bangalore, 7th July 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information a statement of the local cesses edited in the books of this office during the year 1872—73.

Statement of Local Cesses credited as per books of this office during 1872—73.

PARTICULARS.	Bangalore District Treasury.		Kolár District Treasury.		Tumkur District Treasury.		Shimoga District Treasury.		Kadoor District Treasury.		Chitaldroog District Treasury		Mysore District Treasury.		Hassan District Treasury.		Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Local Cess on Surveyed Lands.																				
One Anna cess for Local purposes ...	...	...	...	...	21,694	7 10	31,423	9 7	...	...	44,590	14 0	...	...	...	...	97,717	15 5	A.	A. Total amount credited to cess. Rs. 97,717 As. P. 5 5 Deduct refunded .. 979 13 1
																				96,738 2 4
																				Amount credited to Education 24 p. c. ... Rs. 23,217 As. P. 2 4 Do District Fund 76 p. c. 73,521 0 0
																				96,738 2 4
Miscellaneous Local Cesses.																				
Half Anna per Rupee in Land Revenue of Unsurveyed Lands ...	29,832	7	2,39,621	15	30,734	13	33,305	2 3	18,353	1 4	4,427	10 10	34,196	6	4,41,416	9 7	2,32,448	2 0	B.	B. Total amount credited to cess. 2,32,448 2 0 Amount credited to Education 24 p. c. ... 55,787 8 10 Do District Fund 76 p. c. 1,76,660 9 2
Half Anna per Rupee on Coffee ...	0	11 3	...	...	0	1 3	25	14 0	1,396	7 7	...	...	1	9 11	783	14 1	2,188	10 1		2,32,448 2 0
,, Cardamoms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14 9	46	2 9	...	...	...	...	49	12 1	120	12 10		
,, Tobacco ...	131	1 1	87	1 9	57	3 3	75	11 1	2,270	8 1	106	4 4	612	11 9	619	11 11	3,960	5 3		
,, Piece goods ...	1,100	1 5	153	3 1	85	3 5	27	9 8	25	11 11	82	7 0	211	1 2	167	3 1	1,852	7 9		
,, Betel-leaves ...	400	14 9	124	1 4	96	10 6	133	5 4	266	8 8	111	9 1¼	293	8 4	260	7 8	1,687	1 8¾		
,, Cocoanuts, fresh and dry ...	444	14 11	16	3 5	211	13 7	24	7 4	216	6 2	78	0 6	278	13 11	170	8 6	1,441	4 4	C.	C. Total amount credited to cess. 13,911 14 10 Deduct refunded .. 4 13 5
,, Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	13 3	3	13 7	0	0 3	...	...	...	...	49	11 4		13,911 14 10
,, Opium ...	85	6 5	125	15 2	...	...	1	1 0	0	2 7	3	1 3	0	6 6	...	...	216	0 11		
,, Silk ...	0	9 2	59	12 8	297	9 9	8	13 8	10	5 0	81	7 6	7	10 0	14	6 5	390	3 11		Amount credited to Education 24 p. c. ... 3,338 13 8
,, Forests ...	341	3 7	201	10 6¾	80	12 5	379	11 5	276	5 6	81	6 4	311	8 2	47	7 5	1,720	1 4¾		Do Local Fund, General, 76 p. c. 10,573 1 2
,, Ferry Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 7	...	...	...	...	18	2 2	...	...	20	6 9		
,, Lime Contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7 0	...	...	16	7 0		
,, Miscellaneous ...	0	5 7	...	...	...	...	28	0 8	49	9 10	...	...	175	3 2	...	...	253	3 0		
Total	2,504	13 11	767	15 11¼	739	6 2	777	9 0	4,502	1 8	544	4 3¼	1,927	2 1	2,093	7 2	13,916	12 3	C.	D. Credited wholly to Local Fund, General.
Half Anna per Rupee on Sayári ...	66	1 5	13	6 2	1,525	15 4	12,642	9 3	3,824	5 1	650	3 9	158	3 9	197	5 1	19,080	7 10		
,, Abkári ...	9,578	13 9	1,023	14 1	192	7 0	1,877	1 2	1,524	12 3	3,882	5 3	976	0 7	411	13 8	19,467	5 0		
Total... ...	9,646	15 2	1,037	4 3	1,718	6 4	14,519	10 5	5,349	1 4	4,532	9 0	1,134	10 4	609	4 0	38,547	13 7	D.	

MEMO.

Abstract of Credits to Funds up to 31st March 1873.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73. Re-adjustment of arrears.	1872-73. Current.	Total to 31st March 1873.
Education ..	12,369	10,351	31,129	82,343	1,36,192
District Funds,	29,689	1,10,053	35,107	2,50,182	4,25,026
Local Fund, General ...	...	...	9,401	49,121	58,522
Total.....	42,058	1,21,004	75,632	3,81,646	6,20,340

No. 2081—Rev., 62, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The amount of Local Cess Funds realized during 1872—73 are shewn by this statement to be as follows:—

I.—Levied on Land Revenue Proper.

	Rs.	As.	P.
In settled talooks at one anna per rupee	96,738	2	4
In unsettled do at half do do	2,32,448	2	0
Total Rs....	3,29,186	4	4

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Assignable to Education at 24 per cent ..	79,004	11	2			
Do to "District Local Funds" at 76 per cent	2,50,181	9	2	3,29,186	4	4

II.—Levied on Coffee, Supari, &c., Halat, Abkari, Sayer contracts, &c.

	Rs.	As.	P.
At half an anna per rupee	52,459	12	5

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Assignable to Education at 24 per cent	12,589	14	0			
Do to "Local Fund, General" at 76 per cent	39,869	14	5	52,459	12	5

The total amount under both heads being—

		Rs	As.	P.
1.	Assignable to "Education"	91,594	9	2
2.	Do to "District Local Funds"	2,50,181	9	2
3.	Do to "Local Fund, General"	39,869	14	5
	Grand Total Rs....	3,81,646	0	9

2. Of the sums levied under head II, the realizations from the hálat or excise duty on coffee, cardamoms, pepper, and supári in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadoor, and that on coffee in the Hassan District, after deduction of the proportion allotted to Education, will be specially assigned to supplement the District Local Funds of the said Districts, the amount to be so allotted to each being as shewn in the *margin.

*District.	Hálat on.					Assignable to Education.	Balance to be allotted to District Local Funds.
	Coffee.	Cardamom.	Pepper.	Supári.	Total.		
Shimoga ...	25-14	24-14	45-13	12,642- 9	12,739- 2	3,057- 6	9,681-12
Kadoor ...	1,396- 7	46- 3	3-13	3,824- 5	5,270-12	1,265- 0	4,005-12
Hassan ...	763-14	...	...	...	763-14	183- 6	580- 8
Total.....	2,186- 3	71- 1	49-10	16,466-14	18,773-12	4,505-12	14,268- 0

To Shimoga	Rs.	9,681 12	0
„ Kadoor	„	4,005 12	0
„ Hassan	„	580 8	0
Total Rs....		14,268 0	0

A reduction to which amount will be made in the sum already entered as appertaining to the head of "Local Fund, General," as shewn in the *margin.

*"Local Fund, General"	Rs. 39,869	14	5
Less allotted to 3 Districts ...	„ 14,268	0	0
Balance at credit of Local Fund, General	„ 25,601	14	5
Total Rs.	39,869	14	5

3. The statement further shews that there was a re-adjustment of arrears for previous years under the heads and to the amounts noted in the †margin, during the year 1872—73, aggregating Rs. 75,632. These amounts will be credited to their respective heads, as here shewn, that apperatining to "Local Fund, General" being added to the balance at its credit for the past year, making the total at credit of this Fund up to ‡Rs. 35,002—14—5.

†1. Education	.. Rs.	31,129	
2. District Local Funds .	„	35,102	
3. Local Fund, General ...	.. „	9,401	
Total Rs		75,632	

Local Fund, General.

‡Balance at credit for 1872—73 ...	25,601	14	5
Arrears from previous year ...	9,401	0	0
Total Rs ...	35,002	14	5

4. The Deputy Accountant General will be so good as to adjust the allotment of these several funds as described herein, due intimation of the same being made to the Director of Public Instruction and the District Officers concerned.

The sum shewn under the head of "Local Fund, General," will be held available to meet special grants-in-aid made from time to time for local purposes, under the authority of the Chief Commissioner.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2098—Rev. 31, dated Bangalore, 25th July 1873.

Order.—The trade returns of the Ashtagram Division for the year 1872—73 contain statistics of trade of about 150 raw and manufactured articles. There are no means of checking in this office the accuracy of the entries made in these returns, except in the case of the four articles noted in the * margin.

*Supári.
Tobacco.
Coffee.
Cotton.

2. According to the trade returns under review, the quantity of supári exported was 8,251 maunds, and that imported 23,654 maunds; while the Sáyer statement makes the exports to be 17,110 maunds, and the imports to be 2,470 maunds.

Supári.

3. The trade returns shew the exports of tobacco at 20,354 maunds, and the imports at 7,532 maunds; whereas the Sáyer statement shews that 42,520 maunds were exported, and 8,260 maunds imported.

Tobacco.

4. According to the trade returns of the Mysore District, 4 maunds of coffee were produced in that District, and 760 maunds were imported from Coorg; whereas the statement of hálat or excise duty collected on coffee, which was submitted by the Commissioner separately, shews only 244 maunds of coffee, which paid a duty of Rs. 61—0—0. It is however observed that the entries in the trade returns, as regards the exports and imports of coffee for the Hassan District, tally with the coffee hálat statement.

5. The trade returns purport to shew that 9,100 maunds of cotton were produced in the Mysore District, and 2,000 maunds in Hassan; while the value of cotton was one rupee per maund in the former, and five Rs. in the latter District. The returns of cotton cultivation shew that 3,750 acres of land were planted with cotton in the Mysore District, and 172 acres in Hassan. Taking the above figures, the produce of cotton per acre was nearly 2½ maunds in the former, and nearly 12 maunds in the latter District. It might therefore have been expected that cotton would be dearer in Mysore than in Hassan, but this, it would appear, is not the case; the price in Hassan being five times that in Mysore. The entries in the trade returns can hardly be correct, for nowhere is cotton found selling at the rate of one rupee per maund, even in countries in which it is a staple article of produce. From the same returns, it is observed that the quantity of cotton imported was 1,046 maunds of the value of Rs. 6,761, or a little more than six Rs. per maund.

Cotton.

6. The trade returns shew that 90½ seers of gold were imported into the Mysore District at a value of Rs. 59,600, or at Rs. 658½ per seer. But it must be observed that the price of gold does not exceed Rs. 400 per seer, at the current value of an English sovereign of gold.

Gold.

7. In the trade return of the Hassan District, it appears on calculation, that the prices of home-grown, exported and imported articles are in many instances the same, but experience shews that this is seldom the case.

8. The incorrectness of the trade returns under review is at once patent in the instance of betel. The quantity of betel produced in the Mysore District was 30,743,290 bundles of 200 leaves each, and their value is put down at Rs. 28,922, or one pie for 6 bundles, which is an absurdity. A bundle of betel containing 100 leaves pays a Sáyer duty of one pie.

9. The Chief Commissioner cannot but conclude that the returns under review are compiled apparently by a clerk in a hap-hazard way, and are adopted by District and Division Officers without, as far as can be judged, their taking the trouble of looking over or at least examining them. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division is requested to furnish explanation regarding the discrepancies pointed out in the preceding paras, and he is informed that the trade returns should be submitted after due examination and correction, any doubtful item in them being explained in a separate remark or note.

H W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 28th July 1873.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 151, Fibres and Silk,—dated Simla, the 8th July 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Knight's letter No. 1278, dated 11th June 1873, on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in Orissa, and to say that the papers therewith forwarded have been perused by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council with much interest.

2. In regard to the request preferred in the 2nd paragraph of the letter, I am to say that the office of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce being at present in abeyance, and the control of cotton and other agricultural experiments having been transferred to the Local Governments, it will, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be most convenient that direct application should be made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the authorities through whom the various kinds of cotton seed were previously procured for distribution by the Cotton Commissioner.

3. For the Hingunghat and Jurree seed required by His Honor, application should be made either to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, or to F. Curwen, Esq., Hingunghat. Acclimatized New Orleans seed can be procured in any quantity from the Collector of Dharwar. Endeavour will be made to procure from Egypt the seed of the cotton grown in that country required by the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. I am to add that if any difficulty is experienced by His Honor in obtaining the seed required, the Government of India will be happy to give any assistance in its power, and that this course is only suggested as likely to save both time and correspondence. Should anything be required for the farms and experiments, which can only be procured from Europe or America, the Government of India will as heretofore be the channel through which application should be made.

No. 159.

Copy to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance, with reference to paragraphs 2—4.

To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

No. 2109—Rev. 21, dated Bangalore, 28th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, and to Colonel Boddam, with an intimation that the Chief Commissioner will be happy to aid by any means in his power, any efforts which may be made towards the introduction into Mysore of an improved variety of cotton.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
For Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 30th July 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev.—Forests, No. 1265, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1873.

I. have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 12th July 1873, forwarding for report, copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, proposing to make over the Iyadahalla Kával to the Forest Department, and to state, in reply, that I inspected the method of working these kávals last April. It was as follows; intending purchasers were allowed to come into the kával and cut what they required, load their bandies, and take them away on payment of annas 4 per cart-load. They were allowed to use small knives. As a matter of course, the felling was restricted to what could easily be cut, and I found old useless crooked wood and trees left standing, while young shoots and wood had everywhere been removed. The whole place has been shockingly ill used. Whatever instructions had been given to the men in charge, they must have utterly neglected. The greater portion of the hills worked over must be left to rest for sometime to come.

2. It was not so much with the view of raising a revenue, as of preserving what was left of the scrub, that I proposed to take over the management of the kával. If sanctioned, it will be worked on the plan which has been pursued at Vijiyapura near Arakalagúdu by the Forest Department. There the wood to be sold as fuel, is felled by the Department and stacked in loads. All old stumps, crooked gnarled wood, and all superfluous growth is cut out, and the fuel is sold at eight annas per bandy-load with proportionally lower rates for bullock, ass, and head-loads. No man is allowed to use an axe or knife in the forest, except under the immediate supervision of the Mutsaddi in charge. The work is frequently inspected by the Assistant Conservator, and was being very carefully and systematically carried out when I last visited it. The Department intends planting up portions of the forest year by year. The financial results are given in an appendix. In comparing them with those of Iyadahalla Kával, which the Deputy Commissioner proposes to abandon, it must be remembered that we charge (8) annas per cart-load, while the Revenue authorities only charged 4 annas—on the other hand we felled the wood and stacked it.

3. But the present condition of the two places is not to be compared. They were much alike at the commencement of operations in each locality, but while one jungle is overworked and ruined for a time, the other will yield a regular supply year by year.

Statement of Charges and Receipts in Fuel Operations at Vijiyapura Kával.

	Months.	Charges.		Receipts.
		Establishment.	Felling.	
1872.	September from 24th	8 10 1	... ...	... ...
	October	16 0 0	35 0 0	107 8 0
	November	16 0 0	16 12 0	38 7 8
	December	16 0 0	13 3 6	4 6 4
1873.	January	16 0 0	19 4 2	60 8 6
	February	16 0 0	23 15 0	110 3 0
	March	16 0 0	18 1 4	52 5 0
	Total.....	104 10 1	126 4 0	373 8 6

Total Receipts	373 8 6	
„ Charges	213 14 1	
Balance	159 10 5	**in favor of Kával**

No. 2167—Rev. 67, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the transfer to the Forest Department of the Iyadahalla Kával in the Hassan Talook.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31*st July* 1873.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, in P. W. D., Revenue-Forests, No. 1296, F, dated Bangalore, 23rd July 1873.

I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner the following matter. To make it clear, I enclose in original (to be obligingly returned) Deputy Conservator's No. 281 of the 17th instant, and in* original my reply thereto, No. 1291 of the 23rd instant.

* (To be returned.)

2. The subject is a claim advanced by the ryots in settled talooks of the Shimoga District to all reserved trees on their holdings, on the ground that they having been planted by them or their ancestors, the Department is, by Notification No. 123 of the 23rd June 1871, barred from felling such trees. This claim I dispute on the following grounds. That the Survey Guarantee is a rule *per se*, and not modified by Notifications issued afterwards regarding the Forest Department. Again, the Survey Guarantee lays down clearly that the Forest Department is entitled to remove from off occupied holdings in settled talooks, all reserved trees within one year from date of settlement, or date of the survey number being taken up. After the expiry of that year, the trees left with the sole exception of sandalwood lapse to the occupier of the land. The Notification, on the other hand, reserves a permanent right to teak and sandalwood to Government. If, therefore, the Guarantee is modified by the Notification, the ryots of course lose all right to teak, a result which they do not at all desire to bring forward. But I contend that the Guarantee stands alone, and is not modified by the Notification.

3. If the Chief Commissioner considers me to be right, I do not think the rules need be amended: an authoritative ruling is all that is required.

4. I also hold that the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is wrong in his decision on the grounds:—First, that he is under a misapprehension in supposing that the Notification modifies the Guarantee, Second, that he is wrong in taking a mere assertion as proof.

5. I therefore submit the following points for definite orders:—

(1.) Is the Survey Guarantee modified by the terms of the Notification in question? or can it be modified by the mere issue of a Notification regarding another Department?

(2.) Is the Deputy Commissioner right in his decision on either ground?

(3.) Whether the Guarantee needs amendment, and whether the Notification needs amendment?

(4.) Supposing that point (1) is answered in the negative, and point (2) also in the negative, are the rights of the Forest Department to the trees on the holdings in question lost altogether, or can they be revised on the ground of being simply delayed pending reference?

(5) Whether I am right in holding that the words "date of settlement" mean the last day of the settlement for that year?

6. I beg that the Chief Commissioner will issue orders to the Revenue Officers that the Forest Officers shall be informed of the date of occupation of assigned lands taken up after the settlement is finished.

No. 2215 Rev.—68, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

Order thereon.—In the foregoing letter, the Conservator of Forests solicits instructions as to whether the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 123 of the 23rd June 1871, or the Survey Guarantee, should be his guide in dealing with claims advanced by the ryots in settled talooks to all reserved trees on their holdings.

2. In the opinion of Colonel Meade, the Notification referred to must be considered to be in force in lands under settlement equally with those not yet brought under the operation of the Survey; but the indulgence conferred by it is conditional on ryots having a clear ancestral or proprietary right to the timber to which it refers.

3. All ryots *having such right at the time of settlement*, are entitled to it in respect of such timber, and the Forest Department has no warrant to interfere under the terms of

the Survey Guarantee. But every ryot claiming the timber on his land on such ground is bound to establish his right at the time of settlement to the satisfaction of the Revenue or Settlement Officer, the burden of proof lying on him, and where he fails to do so, and to obtain distinct recognition of his right, the Forest Department is clearly warranted in acting on the terms of the Survey Guarantee and felling the timber within one year from date of the settlement.

4. Notice of the taking up of unoccupied numbers subsequent to the settlement should be given monthly to the Conservator by Divisional Officers.

5. It is observed that the subject of this reference is a revenue matter, calling for orders in that Department, and should have been addressed to the Secretary, General Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 13	*Cloth surplus fund.* Passing orders on communication from Military Assistant appealing against the proposal of the Deputy Accountant General, to have it transferred to the Public Accounts.	No. 1696—153, dated 3rd July 1873.	...	...	1 to 7
14 to 15	*Money Order Office at Sakaléspura.* Intimating to Joint Honorary Secretary, Manjarabad Planters' Association, that no sufficient grounds had been adduced to warrant its being re-opened.	No. 1717—154, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	8
16 to 17	*Remittance of surplus coin from the Mysore District Treasury.* Letter from Deputy Accountant General complaining of the want of prompt attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioner and Treasury Officer to the instructions issued on the subject from his office, forwarded to Deputy Commissioner for explanation.	No 1720—155, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	8
18 to 19	*Remission of Rs. 67-0-0 on account of the Shimoga District.* Sanctioned on further explanation submitted by Nagar Commissioner.	No. 1710—13, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	9
20 to 21	*Forms adopted in the preparation of Municipal accounts.* Passing orders on letter from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	No. 1789—158, dated 7th July 1873.	...	...	9
22 to 24	*Charges on account of diet ing prisoners detained in custody prior to their reception in Jail, as well as their transport charges for the time between their conviction and admission to Jail.* Copies of Government of India Resolution deciding that such charges should be debited to "Jails," and therefore be "Provincial," forwarded to Judicial Commissioner, Deputy Accountant General and Superintendent, Coorg.	No. 1809—160, dated 8th July 1873.	...	...	10
25 to 26	*Clothing for the establishment of the Bangalore Central Jail.* Revised Budget amounting to rupees 793—11—0 sanctioned.	No. 1810—161, dated 8th July 1873.	...	...	10
27 to 28	*Repairs of Police lines in Bangalore.* Approving of the proposal of the Deputy Accountant General to debit the Municipality with a portion of the outlay.	No. 1902—171, dated 12th July 1873.	...	...	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
29 to 30	*Increase of salary to Mr Gossman, Band Master to His Highness.* Sanctioning it from Rs. 70 to Rs 80 per mensem with an annual progressive increase of Rs. 10 per mensem till the maximum salary of Rs. 100 was reached.	No. 64, dated 17th July 1873.	...	...	11
31 to 32	*Purchase of the Estate "Fern Hill" at Ootacamund for the use of His Highness the Mahárájá.* Sanctioning proposal of Guardian.	No. 68, dated 25th July 1873.	...	...	12
33 to 34	*Branch Nursery Establishment at Maddagiri.* Sanctioning on account a bill amounting to Rs. 99—0—1.	No. 2101—15, dated 26th July 1873.	...	...	12
35 to 37	*Mahomed Syed, a Mysore State pensioner.* Sanctioning the disbursement to him of Rs. 249—10—8, being arrears of pension due from November 1872 to June 1873 inclusive.	No. 70, dated 29th July 1873.	...	...	13
38 to 39	*Temporary remuneration to village officials of the Chennagiri Talook due for 1872—73.* Sanctioning a bill for Rs. 2,576 on account.	No. 2165—22, dated 30th July 1873.	...	...	13
40 to 41	*Gratuities to Policemen to be discharged in consequence of the reorganization of the Police in the Chitaldroog District.* Forwarding letter from Deputy Accountant General on the subject, with Chief Commissioner's remarks, to Commissioners of Divisions.	No. 2173—3, dated 30th July 1873.	...	...	14
			...	...	14
42 to 43	*Cloth Surplus Fund.* Passing orders on a further reference from the Deputy Accountant General on the subject.	No. 9178—20, dated 30th July 1873.	...	No. 1696—153, dated 3rd July 1873, Nos. 1 to 13.	15
44 to 47	*Allowance for Hospital Assistant Subbaráyalu Náidu for the period he was in charge of the Kolár District.* Sanctioning Rs. 30 as a special charge.	No. 2219—33, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	16
48 to 49	*Construction of a new Talook Office at Chennapatna.* Forwarding to Deputy Accountant General, a letter on the subject from Nandidroog Commissioner, stating that its erection does not appear necessary as the Munsiff's scheme would probably involve the breaking up of Chennapatna as a Talook.	No. 2212—204, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	16
50 to 51	*Pállégar Kónéti Náyik.* Calling for further information in regard to his claim to succeed to his father's pension.	No. 2210—203, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	17
52 to 53	*Pay to be granted to Mr. Pope, officiating as Principal, High School.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 2214—205, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	17

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 238—69, F, dated Bangalore, 16th June 1873.

I have the honor to submit copies of the correspondence as per margin, which has passed between the Deputy Accountant General and myself, relative to the retention of the cloth surplus fund in my hands, to which the Deputy Accountant General objects, for the consideration and orders of the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

From Dy. Acctt. Genl.	No. 1047,	dated 10th July 1869.
Reply to do	„ 339-91,	dated 19th do
Do from do	„ 1111,	dated 20th do
From Dy. Acctt. Genl.	„ 877,	dated 10th June 1873.
Reply to do	„ 217-51,	dated 12th do
Do from do	„ 895,	dated 12th do
To Secy. P. W. D.,	„ 187-27,	dated 2nd do
Reply from do	„ 1161,	dated 12th do with enclosure.
Do to do	„ 227-62,	dated 14th do

2. Briefly to lay before the Officiating Chief Commissioner the circumstances of this matter, I have the honor to state that the cloth surplus fund is formed of the difference between trade and standard measurements of the cloth received from England for the use of the Mysore Troops, and of savings made in cutting out, which are credited to a separate account, and utilized for various purposes connected with the Force, and for such minor works as appear to the Military Assistant to be necessary or desirable.

3. This fund, the balance in hand of which varies from one to two thousand rupees, has always been kept in the hands of the Military Assistant, but from time to time the Deputy Accountant General has sought its transfer to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.

4. It appears unnecessary here to recapitulate the arguments I have urged in my letters to the Deputy Accountant General for the retention of the fund in my office, but I beg a perusal of my letter No. 339—91 of the 19th July 1869, which dwells on the arrangement in force prior to the establishment of the fund, the purposes it is now put to, and its advantages to me.

5. The circumstances which have induced the Deputy Accountant General to reopen this subject, after an acquiescence in the arrangement for four years, are as follows. I have much felt the want of a shed where I can inspect horses during the remounting season. Hitherto, I have been obliged to resort to the sunny court-yard of my office, or to the grove of trees on the high road running to the south of Hélédar stables. Both these places for various reasons, which I need not here enlarge upon, were specially inconvenient; I, therefore, proposed erecting an inexpensive shed in a garden to the north side of the stables.

6. Much difficulty has been experienced by the Apothecary in his attendance on the sick. There is no hospital attached to the Force, and it is sometimes impossible for men to attend at his house. I therefore proposed building a small room in the Barrack Guard at the Bâr Lines as a Dispensary, utilising on both buildings, the old materials of a range of stabling, which was long ago erected in the yard of the office I have lately abandoned, which I thought a preferable arrangement to letting it go to ruin.

7. For the above purposes, I submitted to the Secretary in the Public Works Department two estimates amounting to Rs. 321—4—0 for check, and for submission to the Chief Commissioner through the Deputy Accountant General. This appears again to have attracted the Deputy Accountant General's attention to the fund, and to have prompted his letter of the 10th instant.

8. Simultaneously with this, I received the letter marked A from the Deputy Accountant General to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, under cover of a docket from the latter officer, to which I respectfully request the Chief Commissioner's attention, because the Deputy Accountant General has fallen into inaccuracies as to the disbursements made from this fund.

9. My reply to that, the Chief Commissioner will find in letter No. 227—62 of the 13th instant, marked B, in which I have enumerated some of the uses to which this fund has been put, and in addition to this, I have the honor to append a statement of the way this fund has been utilized the last few years, which will give the Chief Commissioner some idea of the use it has been to the Department.

10. I could have no objection to the transfer of this fund to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, if were certain of its still being utilized in the interests of the Department which has been instrumental its accumulation; but in the recommendation made in the 4th para of the Deputy Accountant General's tter to the Secretary, Public Works Department, that such works should be met from the Public Works Budget, I anticipate that, in its transfer, I shall be deprived of all participation in it, and as the nds allotted by the Government of India are only sufficient to meet the important original works connected with the Force, the Chief Commissioner will see that, setting aside the right of interference of the Deputy Accountant General, in a matter so purely departmental, I should, if the transfer were carried it, find my endeavours to promote the interests of the Force perpetually frustrated.

11. In respectfully requesting the Chief Commissioner's attention to this correspondence, I must beg a reference to the following quotation from the letter from the Deputy Accountant General, No. 895, dated the 12th instant, which has been penned unadvisedly, seeing that sanction for the work in question was accorded in the Public Works Secretary's letter No. 4150, dated 21st September 1871. "I may "further observe it is apparent that the present arrangement gives you the means of using the assets "of the fund, temporarily at least, at your own discretion, for any purpose you may deem expedient, for "I can find no authority for the advance of Rs. 1,400 you have made from the fund for sinking a well."

12. The Government recovers by monthly instalments the full original value of the cloth, for the purchase of which funds had been advanced; but I cannot consider that the sale of the superfluous inches of excessive trade measurement can accurately be termed "public funds," any more than can the proceeds that accrue from the sale of the manure dropped by the horses of the Silédars; nor do I think it can be the wish of the Government to demand the small profits accruing therefrom being placed to the credit of the public exchequer, when they can be utilized advantageously for the benefit of the Department which has accumulated them; moreover, the Chief Commissioner will see that any carelessness in the measurement of the cloth will be the means of lessening the amount accumulated, and if these funds are not for the future to be used indirectly, as they are now, for the benefit of the Force, it becomes a question for the Chief Commissioner to decide, whether it would not be advisable to give to the men the direct benefit of the surplus inches by deducting the price from the cost of the clothing provided.

13. Having stated the case fully for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, I respectfully request his support in repressing the interference of the Deputy Accountant General, in a matter so purely departmental.

14. If I have done so strongly, it is because, while laboring to the best of my ability for the benefit of the Department entrusted to me, an endeavour of this kind to restrict my power and actions, and to alter a state of things that has hitherto worked admirably, is extremely dispiriting.

Statement shewing Appropriations from the Cloth Surplus Fund from March 1869 to March 1873, exclusive of cart-hire paid for conveying Clothing, &c.

In Equipment Account for—	Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Particulars.	Amount.			In Equipment Account for—	Sanctioned by the Military Assistant. Particulars.	Amount.		
June 1869	Paid for constructing a railing at the Silédar Lines, at Bangalore	1,149	0	0	March 1869.	Paid for matting the Stores ...	32	9	0
					September 1869.	Paid for an almirah ...	45	12	0
Jan. 1870	Present to eight Silédars who received no prize for their colts exhibited at the Show	40	0	0	April 1870.	Paid for matting the Dispensary room. 10—8—0			
March 1871.	Paid for 550 Buff Cap bags for the Bár.	200	0	0		Paid for two quires of music paper ... 2—0—0	12	8	0
August 1871.	Paid for Medical comforts supplied to a Náyik at Mysore. .	3	0	0	May 1870	Paid for matting the Kunigallu Bungalow.	29	14	8
July 1872	Paid for 4 boat cloaks for the use of the guard over Government House	28	2	0	December 1871.	Paid for 4 Tassels for Trumpets	7	0	0
Nov. 1872	Paid for sinking a well in the Bár Lines at Bangalore ...	250	0	0	September 1872.	Paid for matting the Dispensary room	4	0	0
	Estimate for constructing a well in the Silédar Lines at Bangalore, sanctioned, *vide* Public Works Secretary's docket No. 4150, dated 21st September 1871, still unadjusted, the work being in progress	1,733	0	0	October 1872.	Paid for a Shelf for the Office.	11	8	0

N. B. In addition to the above, Rupees 599—13—3 and Rs. 1136—5—7 were paid in September 1869 and August 1871, being the difference in exchange of bills, drawn by the Chief Commissioner on the Secretary of State, in payment of woollens, *vide* Deputy Accountant General's Nos. 1750 and 1674 dated 24th September 1869 and 16th August 1871 respectively.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1047, dated Bangalore, 10th July 1869.

Referring to the correspondence ending with my No. 105 of 16th June 1863, I have the honor to inquire whether any objection now exists to the payment of the cloth surplus money into the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.

As your office has been furnished with a permanent advance for contingent charges, and you can always apply to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury for such funds as are urgently needed on the public account, I presume the cloth surplus money may with advantage be lodged as a deposit in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, as the arrangement will obviate the responsibility attending the retention of any cash in your office beyond a day.

From the Offg. Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, General No. 339—F. 91, dated Bangalore, 19th July 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. and date as per margin, enquiring whether any objection now exists to the payment of the proceeds of the cloth surplus fund into the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.

No. 1047, dated 10th July 1869.

2. It appears that originally there was a permanent advance of Rs. 3,000 in the Sawár Cutcherry for the purpose of meeting the expense incurred in making up clothing, which sum was in 1863 refunded to the Treasury, the money lying in deposit on account of the cloth surplus fund being found sufficient to meet all advances on account of both Bár and Silédars.

3. The permanent advance of Rs. 200, referred to in the 2nd para of your letter under reply, is used for contingent charges, such as advances on account of pay and cart hire for tents to small parties proceeding on escort duty, for advance to servants going on circuit, &c., &c.; but it would in no way suffice for the numerous advances required in the general working of the clothing and equipment department.

4. If the surplus fund were withdrawn from my office, the almost incessant application for and refunding of small advances on account of cart hire for conveyance of clothing, and stores to out-stations, advances for various requirements connected with the making of the clothing, the postage of letters to England, &c., would very considerably increase the correspondence between your office and mine, while fail to see what disadvantage would result from the perpetuation of a system which appears to have hitherto worked satisfactorily.

5. The accounts of this fund are submitted to you for audit every month; it has been ruled that the proceeds are to be applied solely for the benefit of the service, and it is not in my power to make permanent use of the fund without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

6. I may cite an instance of the use this fund is, by mentioning an advance of Rs. 3,000 I made for making up clothing for His Highness's Troops till the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá could supply me with funds, without which advance I could not have commenced the work.

7. Again, in the month of February, I found the Bár Barracks at Mysore were fast falling into a dilapidated condition, and as immediate repair seemed necessary, I advanced the sum of Rs. 270 from the surplus fund, till funds became available at the commencement of this official year.

8 It would therefore be only with considerable delay and increased correspondence that the work in this department could be carried on after the withdrawal of this fund, unless the permanent advance be renewed to the extent of 1,500 or 2,000 Rs. From the above, you will see that while no advantage would be gained to the State by the withdrawal of this fund, it would be a serious inconvenience to me, and with regard to the responsibility attached to it, I beg to say that I am quite willing to accept such responsibility as attaches itself to the retention of a few hundreds of rupees in my cash chest, the keys of which are kept by myself, and which is guarded by a Silédar.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1111, dated Bangalore, 20th July 1869.

In reply to your letter No. 339—91 of the 19th idem, I have the honor to state that, under the circumstances stated by you, the cloth surplus money need not be paid into the Chief Commissioner's Treasury but retained in your cash chest on your personal responsibility as heretofore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 877, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1873.

With reference to the correspondence as per margin* on the subject of the cloth surplus fund, I have the honor to observe that, from the last account received from your office, the fund on 30th April 1873 amounted to Rs. 5,836—8—0 and that you have proposed in a recent letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, to construct a Dispensary and a shed for examining horses at a cost of Rs. 321—4—0 out of the fund.

*My letter No. 1111, dated 20th July 1869. Your reply No. 3799—91 of 19th idem.

2. Without entering into the question whether the fund may appropriately be applied to such purposes, I beg to observe that, notwithstanding the convenience to your department of having at hand a cash balance to meet various expenses, I consider that it would be more regular if the entire fund now in hand, and future receipts, should be paid into the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, and that you should be furnished with a suitable permanent advance to meet the ordinary requirements of your office.

3. Any charges which you are authorized to defray from the fund will of course be discharged at the Chief Commissioner's Treasury on production of a proper voucher.

4. The fund is not at present on the public books of this office, but only appears in your equipment account.

5. I beg that you will intimate what amount of permanent advance you may need, specifying the purposes generally.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, General No. 217—F. 54, dated Bangalore, 12th June 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 877 of the 10th instant, from a perusal of which I am led to believe that you are under the impression that I have Rs. 5,836—8—3 in hand belonging to the cloth surplus fund. I therefore do myself the pleasure of enclosing a statement by which you will observe that I have Rs. 2,426—15—0 only on the 1st June.

2. This matter was fully investigated, and I had hoped finally decided by the correspondence that passed between your office and mine in 1869, and as the circumstances which have ruled the retention of this fund in my own office have not altered in any way that would now deem a reconsideration expedient, I cannot but regret that the subject has been reopened.

3. I see no necessity here to recapitulate the arguments I urged in my letter of the 19th July 1869, for the continuance of the arrangement that has always existed for the protection of this fund. I wish it to endure, because it is of the greatest convenience to me to have a fund I can rely on for advances at a moment's notice, and because I see in the system that you propose a further increase of correspondence between our offices, and of labor in the account branch of my office to any extent that it can ill-bear.

4. Since the military buildings were transferred to my office, the chandá fund, &c., established, the officials in my office are frequently overburdened with work, but no increase has yet been asked for since the redistribution of the several branches, and I am anxious, if possible, to lighten the work instead of anticipating an addition.

5. The present arrangement has worked without inconvenience to any one and with great convenience to this office for many years, and before making the contemplated alteration, after its final disposal in 1869, I should wish that the correspondence be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Officiating Chief Commissioner; but I trust that on reperusing my letter of the 19th July 1869 you will agree with me in thinking the present arrangement a very satisfactory one, and that its alteration can be productive of no advantage either to the State, or to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd July 1873.

rom the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 895, dated Bangalore, 12th June 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 217—54 of this date, regarding the cloth plus fund, and to observe that the assent given by this office in 1869 to its retention in your own ıds was partly induced by the consideration that your office was then located in the fort, and could so conveniently as now be supplied from the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, with money when ldenly required. But I regret that I did not at that time press for the arrangement which I now pose, on the more important ground that the cloth surplus fund is in reality public money, and ought refore to be paid into the Government Treasury and recorded on the public accounts. Some instruc- ıs which I have recently received from the Comptroller General at Calcutta have again directed my ention to the subject, and I have not the slightest doubt that the course I have, for the third time, ;gested, is the most regular according to the rules for public accounts, and ought to be carried out.

From the memo which you have been good enough to enclose in your letter, I may further observe s apparent that the present arrangement gives you the means of using the assets of the fund, tempo- ily at least, at your own discretion for any purpose you may deem expedient, for I can find no hority for the advance of 1,400 Rs. you have made from the fund for sinking a well. The estimated t of the work sanctioned in the Public Works Secretary's No. 787, dated 29th April 1872, was Rs. 450 y, of which Rs. 250 were to be paid from the fund and the balance made up by sale of some old materi- . If the outlay of Rs. 1,400 was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, an advance of the requisite ount could have been made from the Treasury. But no officer is empowered to make such advan- ... from Government funds, without reference to higher authority.

Any authorized advances of large amount will be made to you from the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, and you will, in addition to the Rs. 400 now held as a permanent advance for contingencies, be allowed such further amount as you might shew to be necessary. All that I urge is that the assets of the cloth surplus, as realized by you, should be paid to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury. The process will be a simple one, by means of your remittance book, and I do not apprehend any increase of correspondence beyond that which should occur in your obtaining the Chief Commissioner's authority for any special advance that may become necessary.

I trust on a reconsideration of the subject, you will comply with my request. If you still demur to it, you are at liberty to refer the matter to the Chief Commissioner, but to obviate further correspondence, I would suggest, your at the same time reporting for his sanction, what sum you will need as a permanent advance.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Department of Public Works, General No. 187—P. W. D. No. 27, dated Bangalore, 2nd June 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith two estimates as per margin amounting aggregate to Rs. 321—4—0, and to request you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the outlay being met from the cloth surplus fund of this office.

For constructing a shed for examining horses	...	88	4	0
For constructing a dispensary for the use of the Dept.	...	233	0	0
Total...	..Rs.	321	4	0

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, P. W. D., To the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1161, dated 12th June 1873.

Your No. 187—27 of the 2nd June 1873, submitting for sanction, two small estimates from cloth surplus fund.

Forwards copy of Deputy Accountant General's No. 894 of the 11th instant, for such observations as he may desire to offer, prior to submission of the matter for orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 3rd July 1873.

A.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, P. W. D., No. 894, dated Bangalore, 11th June 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's orders the letter No. 187—27, dated 2nd instant, addressed to you by the Military Assistant, requesting sanction to estimates for two works amounting to Rs. 321—4—0, which the Military Assistant proposes to carry out from the cloth surplus fund. The estimates have been examined in your office and transferred to me with the remark that the Public Works Department has "nothing to say to the cloth surplus fund."

	Rs.
Constructing a shed for passing horses ..	88 4 0
Constructing a dispensary	233 0 0
Total ..	321 4 0

2. The fund in question, which has hitherto been retained in the hands of the Military Assistant, is formed from the sale of surplus clothing materials, received from England for the equipment of the Local Force, and amounts to between five and six thousand rupees. The charges ordinarily defrayed from it, which are trifling in amount, are for the conveyance of accoutrements and clothing to detachments in the Districts, which charges are admitted in the Military Assistant's bills. In November 1872, for the first time, Rs. 250 were paid, as a special case, out of the fund, for sinking a well in the Bár Lines, under special sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

3. Having regard however to the nature and amount of the cloth surplus fund, it would be more regular to transfer the assets from the Military Assistant's cash chest to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, and credit them to Government; the petty charges for the conveyance of accoutrements being entered in the Military Assistant's ordinary contingent bills. The Military Assistant will be instructed to this effect.

4. It is not stated why the Military Assistant proposed to pay for the shed and the dispensary buildings out of the cloth surplus fund. They both appear to be public charges, and if they are deemed necessary, I would recommend their being provided for out of the Public Works Budget. It would be contrary to established rule to defray them from a special fund composed of public assets.

B.

From the Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in the Department of Public Works, General No. 227—62, F. dated Bangalore, 14th June 1873.

In reply to your docket No. 1161, dated 12th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Accountant General No. 894, dated 11th instant, on the subject of the cloth surplus fund, I have the honor to submit the following observations.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is scarcely correct in stating that the proceeds of the cloth surplus fund are utilized for the conveyance of stores and clothing to detachments in the Districts, and that in 1872, for the first time, as a special case, Rs. 250 were paid out of the fund for sinking a well in the Bár Lines under special sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

3. This fund, which the Deputy Accountant General now wishes transferred to the public accounts, is formed not from the sale of surplus clothing, but from the difference between the trade and standard measurement of the cloth received from England, which is credited to a separate account, and utilized for very many departmental purposes, and for any improvements that the Military Assistant may consider desirable, the sanction of the Chief Commissioner being obtained for important disbursements, and the accounts of the fund submitted monthly to the Deputy Accountant General.

4. In addition to the work quoted in the 2nd para of the Deputy Accountant General's letter as a special case, I may mention a few of the disbursements made from this fund within the last few years with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, (1) a railing to the Silédar stable yard, sanctioned in your docket No. 206, dated 8th January 1869, at a cost of Rs. 1,148—14—0; (2) a well for the Silédar Lines, sanctioned in your docket No. 4150, dated 21st September 1871, at a cost of Rs. 1,733.

5. With regard to the remarks in the last para of the Deputy Accountant General's letter, it is not apparent to me that there was any necessity for my relating my reasons for appropriating the fund required for the work in question from the cloth surplus fund. You are aware, and I concluded that the Deputy Accountant General was intimate with the fact that the Government of India has allotted a

specific sum for hutting the Mysore Troops, and that I am granted such sum yearly as will be sufficient to provide for these important original works. The provision therefore of the smaller works, such as those for which I submitted estimates, could not be met from the Public Works Budget, and are therefore provided for by me from such funds as I have at my own disposal. I am not aware of what established rule the Deputy Accountant General refers, nor did I know that there could now be any objection to utilizing this fund for the benefit of the Department which is instrumental in accumulating it, since such practice has endured for many years.

GENL. No. 1696—Finl. 153, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—This correspondence has arisen owing to a supposition on the part of the Deputy Accountant General that the "Cloth Surplus Fund" is composed of public assets.

2. In reality however the "Cloth Surplus Fund" is the property of the men of the Local Force, and not of the Government. It owes its existence to the careful economy of the Military Assistant, and is derived from the saving effected by purchasing cloth from the manufacturers at wholesale rates, and in the making up of the clothing supplied to the Force. In these circumstances Colonel Meade does not consider it necessary to interfere with the practice hitherto in force, so long as the fund is expended on objects beneficial to the Force in general.

3. The accumulation of such funds is common in all Cavalry Regiments on the irregular system, and although the Military authorities may deem it necessary to lay down rules for their utilization or forbid their existence, the Account Department has no authority in the matter, and its interference should be limited to bringing the existence of such funds to the notice of the superior authority, whose duty it is to deal with such matters.

4. As regards the proposal to deposit the assets of the fund in the Treasury, the Military Assistant will retain in his office a maximum sum of Rs. 2,000, any assets in excess of that sum being lodged for security in the Treasury.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 4th July 1873.

From the Joint Honorary Secretary, Manjarábád Planters' Association, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Manjarábád, 23rd June 1873.

I have the honor to request that you will do me the favor of bringing to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the great inconvenience which Planters are put to by the closing of the Money Order Office at Sakaléspura, and I am desired by the members of the association to ask you to solicit from the Chief Commissioner, the re-establishment of the same.

No. 1717—FINL. 154, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that sufficient grounds have not been adduced in the above application to warrant the re-opening of a Money Order Office at Sakaléspura; but should the Deputy Commissioner hereafter shew special reasons for re-considering the question, he is at liberty to open it.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1064, dated Bangalore, 26th June 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's perusal and such notice as he may deem proper, the correspondence as per margin, which has passed between this office and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the subject of a remittance of surplus coin from that Treasury.

My letter to Deputy Commissioner, No. 536, 15th May 1873. No. 720, 31st May 1873. No. 822, 7th June 1873.
Deputy Commissioner's No 875, 4th June 1873. No 492, 21st idem.

2. I would premise that as we shall shortly have to remit about 8 lacs of Rs. to Madras, in payment of the investment recently authorized by the Chief Commissioner, it is of special importance that all surplus funds remaining at the Mysore and other District Treasuries should be sent to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury. I accordingly requested the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts to give their personal attention to the ascertainment of the funds available,—with what result in the case of Mysore will be seen from the correspondence.

3. Instead of the 2½ lacs remitted, I anticipated that the Mysore Treasury could easily spare 3½ lacs, and the Chief Commissioner will observe that the Treasury Officer now admits that my estimate was right, and that the smaller sum was sent owing to an error in his estimate through an "oversight," the so called "oversight" being the omission of the whole of the talook cash balances. The Deputy Commissioner passed on the erroneous estimate, and then the Treasury Officer's admission of the error, without comment; although I asked him in the first instance to prepare the estimate in communication with the Treasury Officer, and again requested his reconsideration of it. The oversight will not improbably entail the employment of a second treasure escort from Mysore later in the year.

4. Recently I had occasion to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice the want of prompt attention to the instructions of this office on the part of the District Officers, of which the present instance is another illustration. The error committed by the Treasury Officer appears to me to be inexcusable, and as his explanation is unaccompanied by any expression of regret either on his own part or that of the Deputy Commissioner, I submit that both these officers have laid themselves open to the representation which I now with much reluctance make for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

No. 1720—FINL. 155, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded (through the Commissioner of Ashtagram) to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, for such explanation as he may have to offer.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 7th July 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 113—F. 14, dated 20th June 1873.

Your docket No. 857—7, dated 19th ultimo, calling for further information regarding certain items of remission of the Shimoga District.

Has the honor, in reply, to state as follows :—

Item No. 3, Rs. 60.—This is not a magisterial fine, but one imposed for unauthorized cultivation of assessed land, under Section 39 of Bombay Act I of 1865 (the Survey and Settlement Act.)

Item No. 4, Rs. 7.—This is the local cess amount imposed on a Sarvamányem or rent-free land.

No. 1710—FINL. 13, DATED BANGALORE, 4th JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances represented, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the remission of Rs. 67—0—0, being the total of the items Nos. 3 and 4, mentioned in the foregoing letter, and directs that the same may be written off the accounts as irrecoverable.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner General Department, No. 1049, dated Bangalore 23rd June 1873.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's orders in your endorsement circular No. 1511 dated 20th instant, I have the honor to state, the forms prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 4030—79 dated 19th October 1872, have been adopted by all the Municipalities in Mysore in the preparation of their annual accounts for the year 1872—73.

2. This office has received monthly accounts from the two principal municipalities from the time of their formation, and monthly returns of municipal taxation, &c., from all the districts in addition to the annual accounts. They are all in sufficient detail to afford full information as to the income under each head of taxation, but it may be necessary to adopt these accounts to the forms of the Controller General, in accordance with the views expressed in the Financial resolution enclosed by you, but I have not yet been furnished with those forms.

3. Immediately on receipt of the resolution, which was communicated to me direct from the Financial Secretariat, I applied to the Controller-General for a copy of his Circulars of July 1873, quoted therein, and when the forms come to hand I shall be prepared to report whether any and what alteration will be necessary in the Mysore municipal accounts.

4. I am not in a position to report on the forms of the Coorg municipal accounts, as they are not rendered to my office; but as it is believed that they are submitted to the Controller-General, that Officer will I presume give directions for any needful revision to the Superintendent of Coorg.

No. 1789—FINL. 158, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The report promised in para 3 of the foregoing letter, will be awaited, and para 4 communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings to which this is a reply.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th July 1873.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, Accounts, No. 957, dated Simla, the 16th June 1873.

Read letter from the Comptroller General, No. 53, dated the 16th April 1873, enquiring whether charges incurred in dieting prisoners detained in custody on criminal charge prior to their reception in a jail, as well as transport charges of such prisoners for the time between their conviction and admission to jail, are Magisterial charges, and debitable as such to "Law and Justice."

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that such charges shall be debited to "Jails," and, therefore, be "Provincial."

2. His Excellency in Council is at the same time pleased to direct that it be intimated to the several Local Governments, that if they can shew that provision was not made for this item in their Jail estimates for 1870-71, they are at liberty to propose a suitable addition to their provincial assignments.

Order.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, and to the several Local Governments and Administrations.

Also, to the Comptroller General, the several Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

No. 1809—Finl. 160, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Judicial Commissioner, the Deputy Accountant General, and the Superintendent of Coorg.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 688—87, dated Bangalore, 26th June 1873.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the accompanying revised estimate for the clothing of the establishment of the Bangalore Central Jail for the current year, amounting to Rs. 793—11—0.

2. The whole amount of Rs. 900 allotted for the clothing in the Budget is available to meet the charge.

3. A copy of the Superintendent's letter on the subject is herewith submitted for information.

No. 1810—Finl. 161, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned.

Ordered, that copy of the above be communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 17th July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1118, dated Bangalore, 28th June 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's orders 1564—51, dated 25th instant, sanctioning an outlay of Rs. 600 for the repair of certain Police Lines in Bangalore out of savings in the grant for Establishment, I have the honor to enquire, whether a part of the outlay should not be borne by the Municipalities concerned, whether of the Cantonment or the Town, in the proportion in which they defray other charges of the Police. If so, I beg to suggest that the Superintendent of Police may receive instructions to recover accordingly the portion payable by Municipal funds.

No. 1902—FINL. 171, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In his letter No. 1118, dated 28th June 1873, the Deputy Accountant General proposes that a portion of the outlay of Rs. 600, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in Proceedings No. 1564—51, Judicial, dated 25th June last, on account of repairs of certain Police Huts in Bangalore, should be borne by the Municipalities concerned.

2. The Chief Commissioner approves of the Deputy Accountant General's suggestion, and directs that the Municipality shall pay one-third of the charge in question, on the understanding that the huts referred to are required for the use of the constabulary Force *bonâ fide* employed in the watch and ward of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, and not for that of the men kept in reserve at the Head Quarters for service in the Talook and the District of Bangalore.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 15, dated Mysore, 11th July 1873.

I beg you will do me the favor to bring to the Chief Commissioner's notice the case of Mr. Gossman, Band-Master to His Highness, with a view to a slight increase being made to his salary. It appears from the records of the office that Mr. Gossman's father filled the same situation as Mr. Gossman on a salary at first of Rs. 80, afterwards increased to Rs. 100 per mensem, that on his death the office was bestowed upon the son on a reduced salary of Rs. 60, an additional allowance being made to the widow, which however ceased on her death. In December 1869 sanction was obtained for increasing Mr. Gossman's pay from Rs 60 to 70. Subsequent experience has convinced both Mr. Gordon and myself that the increase then recommended was quite inadequate, regard being had to the special training and qualifications required in him and to the higher rates of pay which men of his class obtain elsewhere. As it is necessary that sufficient inducement should be held out to Mr. Gossman, whose qualifications are excellent, to retain his appointment, I am induced to recommend that his salary be gradually, if not at once, increased to Rs. 100, the same which had been allowed to his father, and which cannot be deemed too high for a Band-Master of his qualification. I propose that his salary be at once increased to Rs. 80, and that he receive a further increase of 10 Rupees at the end of each year till his pay rises to 100, at which sum it will be eventually fixed. It is upwards of three years since he last received an increase, and he has completed a service of 13 years. I have only to add that the proposition now made was contemplated by Mr. Gordon, and that the increase, if sanctioned, will be made good by a corresponding reduction in the Palace establishments.

No. 64, FINANCIAL, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—On the conditions specified in the foregoing letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the increase of pay to Mr. A. Gossman, Band-Master of the Mahárájá's Band, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 a month, with an annual progressive increase of Rs. 10 per mensem till the maximum salary of Rs. 100 is reached.

2. The Guardian is requested to be so good as to specify the reduction in the Palace establishments he would propose to meet the increased charge.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 26th July 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. B. 1, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that the offer made by me, with your concurrence, to purchase the estate "Fern Hill" at Ootacamund for His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, has been accepted by the owners of the property. The purchase was, you will recollect, originally suggested by Mr. Gordon, when acting as Guardian, on account of the arrangements of the house being so well suited for a Native Prince and his followers, its situation, and the extent of land attaching to it. My own experience, when we rented the house for the Mahárájá this year, led me to the same conclusion, and when I mentioned the matter to you, I had the gratification of finding that you agreed with Mr Gordon and myself in thinking that the purchase of the estate for a small sum, would, in view of its occupation every year by the Mahárájá, be preferable to renting it, or running the chance of being able to rent it annually. The house itself cost, I understand, from 30 to Rs. 40,000 in building; it is in good order; and as there are attached to it about sixty acres of land, the purchase at Rs. 10,000 is decidedly a cheap one.

The agents for the owners have requested me to have the necessary deed of conveyance prepared, and to pay over the money. I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to direct the Deputy Accountant General to place at my disposal Rs. 10,500 from the private funds of His Highness. The extra Rs. 500 may be in part required for the preparation of the deed, and the balance can be replaced to the credit of his personal account.

No. 68, F, dated Bangalore, 25th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances represented in the above letter, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the purchase of the estate "Fern Hill" at Ootacamund for the use of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,500 from the private funds of the Mahárájá, as therein proposed.

2. The Deputy Accountant General is requested to place at the Guardian's disposal the above sum of Rs. 10,500 from His Highness's private funds.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 223—13, dated Camp Yelwál, 16th July 1873.

Adverting to your docket No. 137—F. 1, dated 8th April 1873, declining to sanction the retention of the Branch Treasury Establishment at Mudagere in the Manjarábád Talook, I have the honor to request the favor of your obtaining the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the accompanying bill amounting to Rs. 99—0—1, being the cost of the establishment retained at Mudagere for one month and 24 days, from 27th February to 22nd April 1873, in excess of the period of six months for which it was originally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

2. The Deputy Commissioner explains that the establishment was retained in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction, which was subsequently refused.

No. 2101—Finl. 13, dated Bangalore, 26th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances stated, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the payment of the bill, referred to in the above, amounting to Rs. 99—0—1, which is herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 29th July 1873.

From the Offg. Civil Pension Paymaster, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 64, dated Mysore, 16th July 1873.

In forwarding supplemental abstract for the arrears due to Mahomed Syed, Mysore State pensioner, from November 1872 to June 1873, I have the honor to request that the permission of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained to disburse the same to the said pensioner, as he has appeared before me in person.

Supplemental Abstract for the Arrears due to Mysore State Pensioner

Name.	Date of Authority.	Amount.			Remarks.
		Rs	A.	P.	
To the family of Mahomed Syed.					
Mahomed Syed, from November 1872 to June 1873, at Rs. 31—3—4	26th August 1861.	249	10	8	He resides at the Yadatore Taluk, where, he says, he fell sick and was hitherto unable to come here and draw his pension. He has now appeared before me, and claims his pension.

No. 70, Finl., dated Bangalore, 29th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the disbursement of Rs. 249-10-8 to Mahomed Syed, a Mysore State pensioner, being the amount of arrears of his pension due for the last eight months from November 1872 to June 1873 inclusive.

2. The supplemental abstract submitted with the above letter is returned herewith.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

With his Docket No. 141—23, dated 5th July 1873, the Commissioner of Nagar submits for the Chief Commissioner's sanction a bill for Rs. 2,576, being temporary remuneration to the village officials of the Chennagiri Taluk, due for 1872—73, to be met from Rs. 3,523—4—0, provided by the Deputy Accountant General for the purpose.

No. 2165—Financial 22, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as requested, provided the course proposed will not be opposed to the recent orders on this subject.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1237, dated Bangalore, 7th July 1873.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 1624, dated 1st instant, on the subject of gratuities to policemen to be discharged in consequence of the authorized reorganization of the police in the Chituldroog District, and the weeding of inefficient men in the police of six other Districts, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. With reference to para 2, I beg to suggest that the Deputy Commissioner, Chituldroog District, may be informed that separate applications must be sent to this office in the usual form, accompanied by certificates of service for the men whom it is found necessary, for purposes of the reorganization, to discharge, and it would be advisable that the applications should be supported by medical certificates from the Civil Surgeon of the Nagar Division, testifying to the men being worn out and unfit for further duty in the police.

3 There is an error, I beg to observe, in all the statements in computing the proposed gratuities on an average of five years instead of three years' pay, which shews the necessity for formal applications and check in this office, before the gratuities are finally passed. To obviate further reference to your office however, I propose authorizing payment of the gratuities ascertained to be due after examination of the separate applications to the men of the Chituldroog Police, on the general authority contained in para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's orders.

4. In reply to para 6, I beg to state that Rs. 24,500 have been provided in the current year's Budget for gratuities of all departments; the outlay in 1872—73 was Rs. 14,763 only, and for the present I would suggest that 6,000 Rs. be allotted for the police, in the manner laid down by the Chief Commissioner.

No. 2173—Finl. 3, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to all Commissioners of Divisions.

2. In regard to para 3, the Chief Commissioner considers that the present system, under which pensions or gratuities are subject to his approval, should not be departed from. It will be sufficient, if, to save numerous references, the applications are submitted to this office in batches.

3. Colonel Meade doubts whether certificates from the Civil Surgeon can be furnished in support of the applications for pension or gratuity submitted in behalf of the men considered unfit for further service in the police, as proposed by the Deputy Accountant General. The case of all men over 30 years' service can be at once disposed of under the rules; and in the case of all others, over 20 years' service, selected for discharge for physical unfitness, the Apothecary's certificate might, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be accepted.

4. The great point in this matter is to avoid delays in settling and adjusting claims to pension or gratuity that will have to be paid. Such delays become a serious scandal, and form a very just grievance amongst those who are subjected to them.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 30th July 1873.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 1315, dated Bangalore, 14th July 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 1696—153, dat 3rd instant, regarding the cloth surplus fund in the hands of the Military Assistant, and beg to su mit the following explanation of the grounds of the proposal made by this office.

2. The money advanced from the treasury for the purchase of clothing for the Local Force, is b yond doubt public money, and the men pay for what they purchase at the rate per yard which it cos the Government. Hence my view that the surplus arising from the trade measurement was the pr perty of Government. Accepting however the Chief Commissioner's ruling that the surplus money is t property of the men of the Local Force, I beg to bring to notice that being in the hands of a Publ Officer, it should, in accordance with the principles observed in the public accounts, be recorded on t book of this office.

3. Under the present arrangement, the only items that appear on those books are the sums pa from the treasury for the purchase of the equipments, and the sums recovered from time to time. The ca belonging to the fund, and therefore the expenditure from it, are kept completely out of the public book and the money might be employed for any purpose whatever, without check on the part of this offic This is evidenced by the fact that while the Military Assistant's account to this office shewed a balance Rs. 5,689 at credit of the fund on 1st June 1873, he had in reality cash to the amount of Rs. 2,426 onl as stated in the 1st para of his letter No. 217—54 of 12th June. The advance of Rs. 1,400 for diggi a well was, I now find, authorized in 1871, but when it was paid, this office had no means of knowing.

4. My proposal was that the cash belonging to the fund be paid into the Chief Commissioner's Tre sury, and that the Military Assistant be furnished with an additional permanent advance for the casu expenses of his office. If the fund is to be considered a local one, it will be so treated in the treasu accounts, and it will be as much as it is now, at the disposal of the Military Assistant for authoriz purposes, but the actual state of the fund will then be recorded on the public books in the same mann as the stable fund.

5. I venture to express a hope that, under the circumstances which I have now more ful particularized, the Chief Commissioner will perceive that the interference apprehended by the Milita Assistant will in no way curtail his legitimate control of the fund, and that he will have money in ha to meet all petty requirements by means of a permanent advance.

No. 2178—Fnl. 201, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

Order thereon.—From Mr. Hudson's present letter, it appears to the Chief Com missioner that there has been a misconception in which he himself has shared in regar to the origin of the present correspondence, *viz.*, that the Deputy Accountant Genera original proposal was to abolish the "cloth surplus fund," which is in the hands of th Military Assistant, by absorbing its assets into the treasury, and to substitute for it, fo the purposes for which it is ordinarily used, a permanent advance of public money fro the treasury.

2. The circumstance that the Military Assistant draws an advance from the tre sury for the purchase of the cloth required for the Local Military Force, no doubt cal for some care in the separation of the items of which the "clothing fund" is compose from those constituting the "advance adjustment" account; but if this is duly provid for by the Military Assistant, the detailed account of the "clothing fund" need not b submitted to the Account Department. All that is necessary is that a "Plus an Minus" Memo of the "Fund" should be entered at the foot of each Pay Abstract of th Military Assistant's Department shewing the balance at credit from the previousmont and the receipts and expenditure during the month, with the balance at its close. A deta ed account of the operations of the fund should however be kept in the Militar Assistant's Office; the balance being struck monthly, and this course, it is understood, now followed.

3. The Chief Commissioner does not consider that the Account Department is ca led upon to check or otherwise interfere in the expenditure from the fund, beyond seei that the latter does not exceed the available assets.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secreta

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 31st July 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 29, Finl., dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

Under the circumstances represented in the accompanying copy of a docket from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, I have the honor to solicit sanction to the payment of Rs. 30, being the sum entered in the enclosed pay abstract of the Medical Department of the Kolár District, for April 1873, as employed allowance for Hospital Assistant Subbaráyalu Náidu, for the period he was in charge of the District, during Mr. Apothecary Sausman's employment, on special duty, at Nandidroog, with the Chief Commissioner's Camp.

2. The Deputy Accountant General considers the Chief Commissioner's sanction necessary to the charge in question, as the Apothecary, on account of whose absence on duty at Nandidroog the Hospital Assistant has had charge of the District, has also drawn the employed allowance.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, No. 560—219, G, dated Kolár, 28th June 1873.

In submitting the accompanying copy of docket No. 1068 of the 25th instant, from the Deputy Accountant General, with its original enclosure, (to be obligingly returned,) the undersigned has the honor to request that the Commissioner will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction, for the employed allowance of thirty rupees, charged by Hospital Assistant, Subbaráyalu Náidu, for the period he held medical charge of the District, during Mr. Apothecary Sausman's employment, on special duty, at Nandidroog, with the Chief Commissioner's Camp.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Kolár District, No. 1068, dated Bangalore, 25th June 1873.

Pay Abstract of the Medical Department of the Kolár District, for April 1873, amounting to Rs. 111.

In returning the above, has the honor to state that the charge for employed allowance, *viz.*, Rs. 30, made therein for Hospital Assistant, Subbaráyalu Náidu, requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, as the Apothecary, on account of whose absence on duty at Nandidroog he appears to have had charge of the District, also drew the employed allowance.

No. 2219—Financial 33, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

Order thereon.—Sanctioned as a special charge.

The bill is herewith returned.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 31, F, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1873.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 25th instant, No. 1561—F. 11, inviting opinion as to the advisability of adopting Mr. Hudson's suggestion to construct a new talook cutcherry at Chennapatna, I have the honor to state that provision for the construction of a new talook cutcherry at the said place was once made ; but such erection does not now appear necessary, as the Munsiff's scheme will probably involve the breaking up of Chennapatna as a talook.

2. From a reference to this office letter to the Public Works Secretary, No. 38 of 3rd May 1872, it would appear that Colonel Pearse is also of the same opinion.

No. 2212—Financial 204, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be sent to the Deputy Accountant General, with intimation that any expenditure on talook cutcherry at Chennapatna appears, under present circumstances, unadvisable.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, **31st July 1873.**

From the Khazána Bakshi, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 10, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 1481—137, dated 19th ultimo, calling for my further explanation on the circumstance of Kónéti Náyik not appearing and advancing his claim for the 18 months, I respectfully beg to submit herewith the deposition taken from the Pállégár in question, in which he states that he has been prevented to appear in time by the death of his maternal uncle and aunt, and by the confinement of himself in sick bed.

And by an enquiry into the circumstances it seems to be the fact.

No. 2210—Finl. 203, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Khazána Bakshi now submits with the above letter a deposition taken from Pállégár Kónéti Náyik, who attributes his having failed to put forward his claim to succeed to his father's pension of Rs. 13—5—4, to his sickness, and to certain deaths that occurred in his family.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that, on the death of Pállégár Nanjunda Náyik being reported, the Khazána Bakshi was requested to report, in this office No. 4657—981 of the 20th December 1871, whether the pension drawn by him had lapsed to Government; but no reply has yet been returned. The Khazána Bakshi is requested to explain the cause of this delay.

3. The circumstance of this case appears to Colonel Meade to call for further enquiry, and he desires that this may be done by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chituldroog District, as the claimant to the pension is said to reside in Raidroog of the Bellary District, which is contiguous to Chituldroog.

4. It should be ascertained whether the Pállégár has now any connection with the Mysore Province, or if he or his family are permanent residents of Bellary.

5. Colonel Meade further observes that, in all such cases, prompt enquiry should be made as to the existence or otherwise of surviving heirs to pensioners of this class.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 1910—611, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1873.

The Deputy Accountant General having brought to notice, in his No. 1137 of the 1st instant, that under the orders of the Government of India, No. 194, Home Department, Education, dated 15th May last, Mr. Pope, the Officiating Principal of the High School, is, until he passes an examination in Kanarese, entitled to calculate his acting allowance only on the minimum of Rs. 400, sanctioned for the Principal; and having applied for a recovery of the amount hitherto overdrawn through taking the maximum of Rs. 500 as the basis of calculation, I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Pope, to request that the operation of the rule may, under the circumstances in which he has been unexpectedly placed by Mr. Waters' sudden departure, be deferred, in order to allow him time to prepare for the prescribed examination. Mr. Pope undertakes to pass by the end of the year. I would, therefore, propose that he be permitted to continue drawing acting allowance on the higher rate of Rs. 500 a month, in anticipation of his passing the Kanarese examination in December next.

No. 2214—Finl. 205, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

Order thereon.—The pay of the Principal of the High School is Rs. 400 only, until he passes an examination in Kanarese. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, regrets that he is unable to sanction the proposal made in favor of Mr. Pope.

Mr. Waters, the permanent incumbent, drew only Rs. 400 for some time after taking up the appointment.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

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Index Nos of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 11	*Claim put forward by Mr. Brown to a Tank on Nandi Hill.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 1642—56, dated 2nd July 1873.	...	...	1 to 12
12 to 13	*Repair of a house belonging to the Pállegar of Tarikere.* Declining to comply with his request to have the work executed at Government expense.	No. 1709—39, dated 4th July 1873.	..	...	13
14—15	*Employment of Bégáris to accompany Anché runners at night.* Approving of proposals submitted by Anché Bakshi on the subject.	No. 1711—325, dated 4th July 1873.	...	...	13 to 15
16 to 17	*The Coffee Plant.* Copies of letter from the Government of India, requesting to be furnished with a report on the subject of its cultivation, &c., forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram, and Superintendent of Coorg, to procure the information required as early as possible.	No. 1751—67, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	15
18 to 19	*Education of His Highness the Mahárájá.* Guardian's report for the half year ending 30th June 1873, ordered to be submitted to the Government of India.	No. 58, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	16 to 18
20	Letter to Government of India, submitting the above.				
21	*Burglary perpetrated in the Palace Treasury at Mysore.* Letter to Government of India submitting a report on the subject, and soliciting that Rs. 1,768—8—0 may be written off the Palace accounts under head profit and loss.	No. 61, dated 10th July 1873.	...	...	19 to 20
22 to 23	*Amrut Mahal Bulls.* Requesting Ashtagram Commissioner, to report whether any are required for supply to his Division this year.	No. 1899—74, dated 12th July 1873.	...	...	20

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	**Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.**	**Page.**
24 to 25	*Sale of certain house property belonging to His Highness at Mysore.* Proposals of Guardian on the subject sanctioned.	No. 66, dated 24th July 1873.	...	...	21 to 22
26 to 27	*Distribution of a pension of Rs. 87-5-4 granted in the name of Gulám Mahomed Ali.* Passing orders on letter from the Sub-Collector, North Arcot, regarding the mode of obtaining receipts for the same.	No. 72, dated 25th July 1873.	...	...	22
28 to 35	*Condition and prospects of the several Districts in this Province.* Remarks on the several reports submitted by District Officers.	No. 2196—42, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	23 to 26
36 to 37	*Government of India Resolution on the operations of the Registration Department in the several Presidencies and Provinces except British Burma, for 1871—72.* Forwarding a copy to the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore and Coorg, for information.	No. 2222—393, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	27 to 28
38 to 39	*Arrangements for filling up the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Schools recently sanctioned by the Government of India.* Sanctioning proposals of the Director of Public Instruction.	No. 2228—400, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	29

From the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 6, dated 4th April 1872.

With reference to the recent communications marginally noted, and Mr. Brown's letters, &c., copies of which are appended, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

Letter No. 4974—179 of 10th January 1872.
Docket No. 5705—211 of 26th February 1872.

2. I have gone through every letter and paper in my office connected with the Nandi properties; I have looked at the different plans, and read the several grants, and it appears to me that it is highly advisable that the whole of the existing property arrangements as well as the claims of Mr. Brown, and the future position not only of the available land but of the public buildings, offices and out offices, should be once for all finally considered and disposed of, and rulings passed by the Chief Commissioner.

3. I shall endeavour to place the whole matter before the Chief Commissioner in such form as will enable him to pass his orders on each point seriatim, and leave no room for additional correspondence intended to re-open points already disposed of.

4. I shall try and give succinctly the several headings regarding which rulings are required.

I. Mr. Brown's claim (as purchaser of the Cubbon property) to the additional land formerly applied for by General Brice.

II. Mr. Brown's grazing rights, and his claim to compensatory grazing land if deprived, for Government purposes, of the grazing land included in his grant of the Cubbon property.

III. The inclusion of the "Amrut Saróvar Tank" in the grant of the above property.

IV. The rights which the original grants are supposed to convey with reference to all timber not reserved.

V. Future arrangements with regard to the buildings, still the property of Government.

VI. What system is hereafter to be adopted should land be asked for as building sites.

5. To elucidate the first point and to shew the Chief Commissioner clearly the present position of the case without the necessity of wading through the whole of the voluminous correspondence, I have had a precis prepared of all the principal letters with the paragraphs in full which bear on the progress of this claim throughout; and it will be seen that Colonel Hill applied for the land and buildings referred to in the first instance, but ultimately gave them up; and then after a considerable lapse of time, General Brice applied for the unoccupied land in the inner and outer forts, including some of the Government buildings: and further, on receipt of a sketch shewing the land asked for by General Brice, I did not make over the land pending a reference to the late Chief Commissioner, stating my opinion that it was inadvisable to give any additional grants until all the plans and grants had been inspected, and the boundaries of each accurately defined.

I. Mr. Browns' claim (as purchaser of the Cubbon property) to the additional land formerly applied for by General Brice.

6. This arrangement was sanctioned, and the grants, &c., were all called for; but the plan of the Cubbon property, which was in the possession of General Brice, was never received, and the whole matter remained in abeyance, and was never finally disposed of.

7. In his letter of the 16th of April 1867, the Deputy Superintendent of Kolár clearly states that "The Amildar of Chikka Ballápura has been directed *not to fix* the boundaries of the land applied for by "General Brice until further instructions."

8. I am of opinion therefore that if Mr. Barton Wright sold "The Cubbon property" to Mr. Brown and conveyed to Mr. Brown at the time of sale, the impression that he was entitled to the land originally applied for by General Brice, as well as the land which is included in the original Cubbon property, Mr. Barton Wright gave Mr. Brown a false impression, which it will be necessary to set right without further delay.

9. The arrangement with General Brice was never concluded, and was placed in abeyance pending further instructions in compliance with the suggestion noted in my letter of the 13th of April 1867.

10. The second point marginally noted is one that is much less difficult to dispose of. It appears that Mr. Brown had a considerable number of cattle on the hill. He grazed them not only within the limits of the Cubbon property, but also any where about the droog, which was a privilege enjoyed previous to the conservancy order, by all the residents in common. The herdsmen were of course occasionally careless, and Mr. Garrett and Captain Cole complained that their young trees were eaten down by Mr. Brown's cattle. The Chief Commissioner moreover decided upon planting a portion of the upper hill under the supervision of the Forest Department, and Mr. Brown was promised other land on which to graze his cattle. The bed of the Sampangi Tank being mentioned among other places; but Mr. Brown enjoys this land on a small rental already, and he asks to be allowed to graze on the open space about half way up the hill, until other land is given him, or Government requires this piece for forest purposes.

II. Mr. Brown's grazing rights, and his claim to compensatory grazing land if deprived, for Government purposes, of the grazing land included in his grant of the Cubbon property.

11. I understand that the Conservator of Forests offers no objection to this concession as a temporary arrangement, and I think it may be granted And that Mr. Brown may be allowed to graze on the saddle of the hill, so long as the Government wishes to prosecute any experiments within the limits of his grant on the top of the droog.

12. The next point is a very important one, and must, I think, be finally disposed of without unnecessary delay. The big "Amrut Sarówar" tank in the upper fort is a very ancient highly esteemed reservoir. It is looked upon as a sacred structure by the people of the country, and contains the only permanent and certain supply of good water on the droog. It is therefore highly inadvisable that it should be alienated *to any one under any circumstances* by Government, and the error—for error it is as I can from personal knowledge affirm—*of including this reservoir in the Cubbon* property grant must be now rectified.

III. The inclusion of the "Amrut Sarówar Tank" in the grant of the above property.

13. Before Sir M. Cubbon left the country when he had made up his mind to go home, he asked Colonel Hill, Dr. Campell and myself to go round the whole of the boundaries with him one evening, and when we got to about the spot, where a new small well has been sunk between the tank in the garden and the "Amrut Sarówar," he stoped his tonjon and used the words "This will never do." He than explained to Dr. Campbell that a new plan should be made out, as the well was public property, and were it included in any grant, many difficulties might in future arise, and even the right of the public to use the water might be disputed.

* *Colonel Hill*, as representative of his then property, now Mr. Garrett.

Dr. Campbell, as a friend of Major Grey's, who was about purchasing the Cubbon property.

And myself, as the owner of the small house, now the property of Mr. Arathoon.

14. This happened to the best of my recollection in January or the beginning of February 1861, and for some time afterwards Sir M. Cubbon was unwell, and gave over charge on the 1st of March, and I never again saw this plan until it was produced unaltered by Mr. Brown at my request a few weeks ago.

15. It is clear therefore that the owner of the Cubbon property should never have been given a plan with the reservoir included in it; but it is now certain that this plan has passed from General Cubbon himself to Major Grey, from the latter to General Brice and through Mr. Barton Wright to Mr. Brown; and from Major Grey down the proprietors have each supposed themselves to be the owners of the tank: I do not think therefore that it would be quite fair to Mr. Brown to resume it summarily, without shewing him some amount of consideration.

16. I would with due deference suggest that he should be clearly informed of the error, that the reservoir should be declared to be public property, that a fresh plan should be drawn up to be appended to Mr. Brown's grant, and that a moderate sum as compensation may be awarded to Mr. Brown for the relinquishment of his lien on the reservoir.

17. I make this suggestion, because after a lapse of 11 years, I do not think it would be quite equitable to resume any portion of what has been considered heretofore as part and parcel of the property without making the proprietor a willing, instead of an unwilling, consenting party to the arrangement.

18. The amount of compensation should not exceed 3 or 400 rupees, and might be arranged by a committee of arbitration.

19. The question of the timber rights of those who hold lands is one which, I am of opinion, should also be disposed of as, unless the timber is sandal, teak, or one of the reserved trees, I do not think that all cutting can be peremptorily prohibited on land which has been given under a grant; but I think that a notice should be issued to each land-holder informing him that, for the preservation of the timber on the hill, it is essential that no tree should be cut

IV. The rights which the original grants are supposed to convey with reference to all timber not reserved.

down without permission from the Deputy Superintendent, and that all loppings, &c., can be appropriated, provided due discretion is used in respect to thinning trees or clearing away dead and useless wood.

V. Future arrangement with regard to the buildings, still the property of Government.

20. The buildings which are still the property of Government should, I think, be retained as such. The droog is now more frequented than ever during the hot season; many public officers come up for a short time and require to bring a few subordinates of their establishment with them, and it seems to me that, if Government commences alienating these buildings, much inconvenience may now and then result, for it is not every man who can do his work satisfactorily when he has to walk daily up and down an 1,800 feet hill. And if no accommodation is available at the top, the public servants who accompany Heads of Departments can only be accommodated below.

VI. What system is hereafter to be adopted, should land be asked for as building sites.

21. The Chief Commissioner in the course of conversation a few days since mentioned that he thought it hard upon the general community that nearly the whole of the upper fort should have been given away to three proprietors, more especially when there are some suitable sites for bungalows situated within the lands already granted; as however under the first heading, I conclude that the Chief Commissioner will not give Mr. Brown the additional land. I would wish to know under what circumstances and in what form are building sites to be granted hereafter; whether the Chief Commissioner would wish the form of the old grant to be altered, and what reservations are to be made; also should any portions of existing grants be purchased, whether the new grant is to be based on the wording of the old or the new form.

22. I have to apologize for the length of this letter, but I now thought it better to lay the whole matter in a complete form before Colonel Meade, and thus enable him to give full instructions on each point, and also thereby put an end to the disjoined correspondence which has been so long going on at intervals about all these several points.

23. I enclose the sketch originally sent by the Deputy Superintendent of Kolár; but which is not very correct in detail. If the Chief Engineer could spare a surveyor to make an accurate and careful survey of the inner and outer forts, a couple of copies might be made to be lodged in the office of the Kolár Deputy and my own, and they would form ready and useful references whenever any point may arise requiring disposal.

Precis of papers relating to land on Nandidroog, for which Mr. Brown applies for a grant.

Forwards Colonel Hill's letter applying for certain coffee lands on the Nandidroog, with two statements shewing the dimensions and boundaries.

From—The Deputy Superintendent, Kolár, No. 202—57 of 30th August 1865.

The description of the boundaries is as follows:—

One slip of forest and open land, bounded by Narasaiya's tank, the Fort Wall, Pagoda Hill, and Mr. Garrett's compound.

2. A piece of ground below the Division Superintendent's Cutcherry.
3. A piece of jungle land near the 33rd mile stone going down from the droog.
4. A piece of rocky ground usually called the lower fort.

The buildings required are those used by the late General Cubbon as his private Cutcherry.

Submits Colonel Hill's application for permission to purchase certain old Government buildings and some pieces of land on the droog.

To—The Secretary, No. 1632,—R. 74 of 5th September 1865

But from the wording of the application, it is not quite clear whether the large tank or well in the upper fort is or is not included in the ground referred to by Colonel Hill, and this is a point which in making any grant will require to be specially noted, as this well forms the only reliable source of water supply for the residents on the droog, and were it, or the roads leading to it, included in the grant of Colonel Hill or his heirs, might seriously inconvenience people up there by debarring them from taking water, when all the other sources of supply fail.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd July 1873.

Sanctions the grant, to Colonel Hill, of land and certain old Government buildings on the droog with the exception of "Amrut Saróvar" Tank.

From—The Secretary-No. 2804, R. 67, of 29th September 1865

In transmitting the accompanying plan of the Nandidroog Hill, the Secretary is directed to reques the Superintendent to be good enough to have marked off on it the ground which, on the understandin that the Amrut Saróvar Tank is excluded, would be made over on grant to Colonel Hill.

Conveys the Chief Commissioner's sanction as noted in the above.

To—The Deputy Superintendent, Kolár,
No. 2075—195, of 9th October 1865.

Reports that Colonel Hill does not require the lands and buildings.

From—The Deputy Superintendent,
Kolár, No. 372—86, of 3rd January 1866.

Requests permission to sell the Government Offices and buildings on the droog by public auction.

From—The Deputy Superintendent,
Kolár, No. 522—123, of 4th April 1866.

Does not consider it advisable to sell the Public Offices on the droog, but they should be repaired.

To—The Deputy Superintendent, Kolár.
No. of 6th April 1866.

Submits copy of General Brice's application for certain lands and for old Government buildings on the droog.

From—The Deputy Superintendent,
Kolár, No. 347—131, of 25th July 1866.

Statement shewing the dimensions and boundaries of lands applied for, for coffee cultivation, &c by Brigadier-General Brice, C. B., Royal Horse Artillery, and Mr. W. M. Barton Wright, on the Nandidroog Hill.

No.		Boundaries.				Dimensions.		Area, square feet.
		North.	South.	East.	West.	North to South.	East to West.	
1	Ground inside Dánikatte.	Stone wall.	Krishnappa Náyik's well.	Stone wall.	Fort wall.	269 feet.	441 feet.	118—629
1	Ground inside Fort ...	Road leading to Mr. Garrett's Bungalow.	Tópe	Foot path behind Narasaiya's Kunte	Fort.	170 „	34 „	5—780
1	Ground to the east of the Fig Tree near Virabhadraswámi's Dévasthána.	Road near the Fort.	Steps of the Road.	Sampangi Tree.	End of the steps of the road.	60 „	55 „	3—300

Submits the application, and states that he sees no objection to selling the useless buildings and granting the land outside the walls of the Fort; but he does most decidedly object to grant to the proprietor of the Cubbon property the very small extent of land remaining unoccupied, the forest part of which has been already seriously injured by Colonel Hill's dependants. The Superintendent objects not only because of the large extent now attached to Cubbon House, but also because the cultivation of coffee can be carried on only by the water of the public well which is often low in the dry season, and the exclusive proprietorship of the forest by one individual is inexpedient.

To—The Secretary, No. 1099—58 of 27th July 1866.

From—The Secretary No.—of 9th August 1866.

Calls for a plan shewing :—

(1.) The limits of property owned by the late Sir M. Cubbon.

(2). The land outside the Fort wall and.

(3). The portion of unoccupied land which the Superintendent objects to making over to General Brice.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 8th July 1873.

Sanctions the grant of certain *ground* and *buildings* applied for by General Brice on the terms of his office letter of the 29th September 1865.

From—The Secretary, No. 5825, R. 125 of 23rd January 1867.

The Officiating Commissioner is therefore of opinion that they may be fairly and equitably tendered to Brigadier General Brice and Mr. Barton Wright at Rs. 1,000, and in the event of these gentlemen being willing to purchase them at that rate, Mr. Saunders will be prepared to authorize a grant being made out in their name for the lands and buildings situated within the fort of Nandidroog applied for by them.

orwards copy of the Deputy Superintendent's docket and of its enclosure.

To—The Secretary, 29th February 1867.

General Brice annexes an extract of a letter received from Mr. W. J. Rose who was at the droog, and whom he requested to inspect the buildings. He requests that this communication may be forwarded to the Commissioner who may be fully acquainted with the state of the buildings, and their supposed value by a disinterested party. The buildings can be of no possible use to any one.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. J. Rose, dated Nandidroog, 12th February 1867.

"I have been over the whole of the buildings near the pagoda, and if for those alone the Government ask Rs. 1,000, I would respectfully dissuade you from the purchase, there is but little wood work in them. Appáva agrees with me in what I have stated. I asked him what he thought would be the value of the buildings; he said between 2 and 300 Rs."

The land applied for by General Brice may be made over to him and the buildings retained as the Government property. He states that he is desired by the Officiating Commissioner to state that, as there would seem to be some doubt as to the actual value of the above buildings, for the purchase of which Mr. Garrett has also made an offer, and as it may perhaps be found advisable to retain the same as the property of the Mysore Government, he considers that the sale of the same had better be deferred for the present, more especially, as it is not improbable that the Officiating Commissioner will have an opportunity before long of personally examining their condition and estimating their value.

From—The Secretary, No. 6946—153 of 12th March 1867.

In conclusion, he is directed to state that the remaining land which has been applied for by Brigadier General Brice, C. B. may be made over to him in conformity with the instructions contained in Captain Hay's letter No. 5825—R. 125, dated 23rd January 1867, and that the documents may be at once prepared and submitted for the Officiating Commissioner's signature.

Informs the Deputy Superintendent that, after an examination of the sketch sent by him, and a visit to the locality, the Superintendent is under the impression that there is some mistake about the extent of the Cubbon property on Nandidroog Hill, and also regarding the land still available.

To—The Deputy Superintendent, Kolár, No. 184—19, 13th April 1867.

It appears to the Superintendent that a considerable extent of both Mr. Garrett's property and Captain Cole's have been, or, under the grant asked for by General Brice, will be added to that officer's property. He is himself tolerably conversant with the boundaries of the different properties on the hill, and he can state with the most perfect confidence that if the dotted lines in the sketch plan forwarded by the Deputy Superintendent are intended to designate boundaries, they are incorrectly laid down to a very serious extent.

Before giving General Brice a grant therefore, it is the Superintendent's wish to request the Commissioner's permission to call for the original grants, which were in Major Grey's, Colonel Hill's, and his own possession formerly, and after a careful comparison of the same, ascertain that no mistakes are made in defining the boundaries.

This course will, it seems to the Superintendent, save much trouble hereafter.

Forwards copy of the above, and requests permission to be allowed to call for all the original grants and title deeds of the several properties on the droog prior to issue of grants for any additional lands, and suggests the propriety of selling the Government buildings by auction if they are not required.

To—The Secretary, No. 182—15 of 13th April 1867.

If the dotted lines in the sketch plan, which has formed the basis of action in the present case, a copy of which the Superintendent only obtained recently, are intended to indicate General Brice boundaries, he is of his own knowledge able to state that the said boundaries are inaccurately define He would therefore solicit the favor of obtaining Mr. Saunders' permission to his being allowed to ca for all the original grants and title deeds connected with the several properties on Nandi Hill, prior the issue of grants for any additional land.

If Government does not wish to retain the available land on the droog, it seems to the Superinte dent that the best plan will be to sell it by auction. He himself will be glad to bid for some of the la with buildings and timber on it which has been declared so valueless.

A portion of the house accommodation for public servants is, the Superintendent finds, on some the land applied for.

The Amildar of Chikka Ballápura has been ordered *not to fix* the boundaries of the land applied b General Brice until further instructions.

From—The Deputy Superintendent, Kolár,
No.—of 16th April 1867.

From Mr. G. G. Brown, To the Superintendent, Nandidroog Division, dated Bangalore, 18th December 1871.

In forwarding copy of letter No. 1226—711 of the 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Superintenden Kolár District,—1st, replying to one received from Mr. W. Barton Wright, copy of which is also sent, r questing the Deputy Superintendent to hand over to me the grant of the land on Nandidroog Hill, sanctio ed by the Commissioner and which sanction was conveyed in Deputy Superintendent's No. 1273—815 of th 18th March 1867, and which land was handed over to General Brice by the Amildar of Chikka Ballápur and, 2nd,—stating that as some doubt had occurred regarding the boundaries of the different properties c the hill, no grant had been made out, and that the matter had been dropped since the death of Gener Brice, I have the honor respectfully to request that a grant of the land so sanctioned and handed ov may now be prepared and furnished to me inasmuch as all the right, title and interest heretofore hel by General Brice in the said property are now mine by right of purchase and possession.

In applying for the land General Brice forwarded a sketch of the land, but when sanction to th grant of the land as so sketched, was conveyed, the sketch was retained for the purpose as was suppose of having a grant prepared in accordance therewith; but on account of the General's death an Mr. Wright's absence in England, the matter has hitherto remained in abeyance.

Respectfully requesting early compliance with this request as also the return of the sketch men tioned above.

From Mr. W. B. Wright, To the Deputy Superintendent, Kolár District, dated Peramboor, 18th November 1871.

Adverting to your letter No. 1273—815 of the 18th March 1867, conveying to General Brice th sanction of the Commissioner to the grant of land on Nandidroog Hill applied for by him as per sketc which accompanied his application and which land was duly made over to him by the Amildar of Chikk Ballápura, I have the honor to request the favor of your handing over to Mr. G. G. Brown, Cubbon Hote the grant of such land, he having purchased from myself and the estate of the late General Brice, th whole of this our joint property at Nandidroog.

Requesting the favor of your early attention to this.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Kolár District, To Mr. W. Barton Wright, No. 1226—711, dated Hunasinahalli, 29th November 1871.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, requesting me to hand over to Mr. G. G. Brown th grant of the land on the Nandidroog Hill, applied for by the late General Brice in 1866, I have the hono to inform you that some doubts having occurred regarding the boundaries of the different properties o the hill, no such grant was made out, and the matter has been dropped since the death of General Brice

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd July 1873.

From Mr. G. G. Brown, To the Superintendent, Nandidroog Division, dated Bangalore, 17th January 1872.

With reference to my letters* to your address regarding—1st, the promised provision by the Chief Commissioner of grazing ground on consideration of my discontinuing to graze my property on the Nandidroog Hill, and 2nd, requesting that a grant of the land sanctioned by the Commissioner, which sanction was conveyed in the Kolár Deputy Superintendent's No. 1273—815 of the 18th March 1867, and the land itself handed over to General Brice by the Amildar of Chikka Ballápura, might be prepared and handed over to me, inasmuch as the right, title, and interest held heretofore by the said General Brice in the said property were now legally and actually in my possession, I have the honor most respectfully to request the favor of your early complying with the aforesaid requests, and obliging.

* No. 1 of the 6th November 1871.
No. 2 of the 9th idem.
No. 3 of the 18th December 1871.

From Mr. G. G. Brown, To the Superintendent, Nandidroog Division, dated Bangalore, 22nd January 1872.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 266 of the 18th instant, forwarding copy of letter No. 4947—179 of the 10th idem, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner communicating observations regarding my property on Nandidroog Hill.

2. With reference to the latter part of para 2 of the Secretary's letter, I will only observe that the arrangement ordered by the Chief Commissioner to be made in 1870, *viz*, the provision of other grazing ground to compensate me for non grazing my property has never yet been carried out, and that I have consequently suffered heavily from loss of horned cattle and want of proper sustenance for my cattle.

3. No remark on para 3 is called for other than that the said planting by the Forest Department was the means by which the Chief Commissioner desired to carry out the improvements, conditionally agreed to by me.

4. As regards para 4, I need only at present remark that my property, *viz.*, that under the grant of Sir Mark Cubbon, and that handed over subsequently as per map still in the records of your office, and for a grant for which application was made, *vide* my letter No. 1 of the 18th December 1871, and its enclosures, is already clearly defined.

5. On para 5, I must observe that the land, &c., under Sir Mark Cubbon's ground was sold without any restriction, that the property has so passed through several hands, and that I altogether deny that the Government have any right whatever to impose any restriction. Had there been any restriction, the selling price of the property would have been affected thereby, and the sale itself difficult of accomplishment. But as it is not my intention to fell timber, but on the contrary to propagate and reserve it with a view to the improvement of the said property, I need say no more on this head.

6. For a like reason to that given in preceding para, I (with reference to para 6) deny that the Conservator has any right other than by my permission to operate on my property at all, except as regards reserved woods; but as stated in my first letter to the Secretary I am most willing to meet the wishes of the Chief Commissioner in respect to planting, provided, grazing land elsewhere be allotted to me. If however there is any further difficulty about such allotting, and likely to be any considerable delay which to me means simply further loss, the Chief Commissioner cannot, I feel sure, blame me for utilizing my own property in a manner most beneficial to myself, and consider that I no longer hold myself bound to my previous conditional agreement.

No land will however, I must distinctly state, be accepted by me *in lieu* of my own property, but simply as an addition thereto, *viz*, as compensation for *non-grazing* the land (my own property) under improvement through the planting in question.

7. Para 7 calls for no remark.

8. With regard to concluding para of Secretary's letter, I must observe that the tank is as clearly defined in the grant as the house itself is. This, the Chief Commissioner seems imperfectly aware of, or he would not use the term "*resumption*;" and I respectfully submit that it is not within the competency of the Chief Commissioner to direct the resumption of the tank.

The fact of the tank having been years ago repaired by Government at considerable expense has nothing whatever to do with its present proprietorship, while the fact that since the grant of the property was made by Sir Mark Cubbon, no such expense has been incurred by Government, but on the contrary all incidental work done by the holders of the said tank, and at their own expense, is *per se*, direct evidence that the tank was granted away and that Government recognized its having become through the said grant *private property*.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
2nd July 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, No. 339—G. 11, dated 18th April 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 6, dated 4th instant,* on the subject of property on Nundidroog, and in reply to state as follows.—

*With annexures.

2. The questions at issue have reference to Mr. Brown's claims, in connection with the Cubbon property he has lately purchased, which you have specified seriatim under six heads in para 4, and the Chief Commissioner has attentively perused the whole of the correspondence bearing on them, as well as your own opinion on the subject, and your suggestions as to the course you recommend to be taken to put an end to further discussion regarding these claims.

3. The first point refers to Mr. Brown's claim to the additional land applied for by General Brice.

There is no doubt that the transfer of the land in question was authorized by the then Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, in the letter noted in the margin, on the terms specified in the Secretary's previous letters Nos. 2804—Revenue 67, dated 29th September 1865, and 5825—Revenue 125, dated 23rd January 1867, the former of which distinctly directed the exclusion of the "Amrut Sarovar" Tank from the grant, as that tank was to be retained as public property.

*No. 6946—153, dated 12th March 1873.

But it is equally clear from the Superintendent's* reply to the letter so sanctioning the transfer, that the carrying out of that measure was postponed by him till his receipt and inspection of the original grants enabled him to ascertain what lands were really for transfer to General Brice, the plan which had been furnished in connection with that officer's application on the subject being to his personal knowledge inaccurate. The Superintendent added that "if Government did not wish to retain the available land on the hill including that applied for by General Brice, the best plan would be to sell it by auction and that he "himself would be glad to bid for it, though it had been declared valueless; that further a portion of the "accommodation for public servants was, he found, on some of the land included in General Brice's "application, and finally, that the Amildar of the talook had been ordered not to fix any boundaries to "the said land till further instructions."

*No. 182—15, dated 13th April 1867.

The postponement of the measure, as thus proposed, is stated to have been sanctioned by the Officiating Commissioner.

Mr. Brown, it is observed, states that the land was actually made over to General Brice under the Officiating Commissioner's orders, conveyed in the letter of 12th March 1867; but the Deputy Superintendent of the District distinctly declares that, for the reasons reported by the Superintendent as quoted above, *viz.*, the absence of accurate information as to the boundaries of the then existing grants, the measure was never completed, and that General Brice was never put into actual possession of the land, and that the whole question has since remained in abeyance.

It is impossible for the Chief Commissioner to come to any other conclusion than that this statement is correct, *viz.*, that the transfer was never formally completed. Indeed, in the absence of accurate information as to the boundaries of the existing properties on the hill, and the land that was really available for grant to General Brice, it is clear that such transfer could not have been finally carried out. Further no grant was issued, and the land has never been regarded, so far as the Chief Commissioner has been able to ascertain, as having ceased to be public property, nor does it appear that, till recently, in connection with the sale of the property to Mr. Brown, General Brice or his representatives have taken any steps to push their claim to it. Moreover, the land was applied for for coffee cultivation, but no attempt whatever having been made for five years to utilize it for that purpose, it would under the rules in force, even if formally granted, be now liable to resumption by Government.

On a full consideration of all these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner is unable to recognize the alleged transfer of the lands in question to General Brice, and directs that they shall be entered as unoccupied Government lands, the arrangement to which the sanction of the Officiating Commissioner was accorded in March 1867, never having been carried out, and having under the circumstances become null and void.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Government has no concern with the arrangement between Mr. Wright and Mr. Brown in this matter, or the belief on the point under which the latter purchased the property.

4. The second point refers to Mr. Brown's claim to compensatory grazing land, if deprived, for Government purposes, of the grazing land included in his grant of the Cubbon property

Mr. Brown has undoubtedly some ground for complaint in connection with this point, inasmuchas—(1) through a mis-conception on the part of the Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore grazing-rent was levied on the piece of land which the Chief Commissioner ordered to be allotted to him rent-free in consideration of his removing his cattle from the hill, but which was, it appeared, previously in his possession; and (2) the subordinates of the Forest Department have trespassed on and interfered with his land in a manner that was quite unwarranted and unjustifiable, and which the Chief Commissioner extremely regrets. On this latter point, Colonel Meade's intention was, that an avenue of good trees should be planted along the public road from the entrance gateway to the top of the Fort; that suitable portions of the unoccupied parts of the hill, *i. e.*, those not included in any private property, should be planted up in view to forming permanent plantations; and that the same course should be adopted, or ornamental clumps of trees put down, on private properties, *if desired, or concurred in, by the owners of such properties.* The proceedings of the Forest Department in respect of the latter must have been very vexatious to Mr. Brown and other holders of private property whose lands were interfered with, and the Chief Commissioner has been much displeased with them.

The rent of the grazing land referred to above under head 1, has been ordered to be remitted; but Mr. Brown has a claim in this matter to some further consideration, and the Chief Commissioner has no objection to his being allowed to graze his cattle on the saddle of the hill referred to in para 11, if the Forest Conservator sanctions the measure, the land being under his control. This will, however, be a mere temporary arrangement for the present year, and the question of the continuance, with Mr. Brown's concurrence, of any further experiments on his land on the hill had better be considered by the Conservator in communication with yourself. In the event of their continuance, and the return of Mr. Brown's cattle to the hill being in consequence deemed objectionable, a fair equivalent of grazing land elsewhere must be found for him. Should, however, Mr. Brown's cattle return to his property on the hill, they must necessarily under the present conservancy arrangements be strictly confined to the limits of the said property.

5. The 3rd point refers to the inclusion of the "Amrut Saróvar" Reservoir in the grant of the Cubbon property. There is no question of the tanks being shewn in the original plan, as within the limits of the property, but that it was so erroneously is clear from the circumstances narrated in paras 13 and 14 of your letter, Sir M. Cubbon himself having noticed the error and ordered it to be corrected. It is not stated who was responsible for the issue of the uncorrected grant under such circumstances; but looking at the fact that Sir M. Cubbon was at the time unwell, and probably unequal to any work up to the date of his making over charge a few weeks subsequently; that the inclusion of the tank in the grant of his property was distinctly and formally repudiated by him on the occasion described by you; that, in 1865, when the grant of the unoccupied land on the droog to Colonel Hill and subsequently to General Brice was under discussion, the reservation of this tank as public property was distinctly and specially ordered by the Commissioner; and lastly, that the tank is a public and sacred reservoir, which the Chief Commissioner had no power or authority to alienate for private purposes—Colonel Meade is compelled to decline to admit Mr. Brown's claim to the said tank as belonging to the Cubbon property, and to direct that it shall be regarded as a public reservoir under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of the District. Mr. Brown remarks that all incidental work done to the tank since the grant was issued has been carried out by the owners of the property at their own expense, and this point should be further enquired into. The report of the Daftar on the subject shewed that the tank had been repaired at the cost of Government so late as 1863—64.

With respect to the suggestion that a moderate sum should be awarded to Mr. Brown as compensation for the relinquishment of his claim to this tank, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the Government might be placed in a false position by such a measure, inasmuch as it would imply that it to some extent admitted the claim, and submitted to a compromise to get rid of it. Now, it is to be borne in mind that Sir M. Cubbon's distinct repudiation of the tank's forming part of his property was made before yourself and other persons to the Agent of Major Grey, the purchaser of the property from him. There can therefore be no question that this gentleman was perfectly aware that the tank did not form part of the property, and that the non-correction of the plan was due to Sir M. Cubbon's probable inability to attend to any thing at the time, and he was certainly not justified in leaving the purchaser of the property from him in ignorance of the error on the point in the plan, if he did so leave him, of which, of course, the Chief Commissioner has no knowledge. The correspondence of 1865—67, already referred to in para 3 of this letter, must however, it appears to the Chief Commissioner, have informed General Brice that the tank was regarded as public property, as a declaration to that effect was specially recorded therein, and the reservation of the tank as such was made a condition of the proposed grant of the land applied for.

The Chief Commissioner cannot but think that if these circumstances were clearly explained to Mr. Brown he would see and admit that an error had occurred in this matter and that the Government has really no option in the course it is obliged to take in it, and would acquiesce in the exclusion of the tank from the plan of his property. If the payment of a small sum not exceeding Rs. 300 would facilitate the settlement of the case, Colonel Meade would sanction the same to prevent further dispute, though he deems the measure open to objection for the reasons already stated.

Should Mr. Brown agree to the above, it will be necessary to amend the grant as well as the plan of his property accordingly.

In the event of his declining to do so, a report of the case will be made to the Government of India, and an order solicited from the Governor General in Council confirming the resumption of the tank.

Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, it will be advisable that you make a deposition on oath before a Magistrate stating the fact of Sir M. Cubbon's having declared in your presence and before other gentlemen to Major Grey's Agent, that the tank was not included in his property, and the Chief Commissioner requests that you will do this.

6. The 4th point refers to the rights claimed by Mr. Brown to deal with all timber growing within his grant as he pleases.

According to the rule on this subject in force in Mysore, no grantee of even an inám land has authority to fell the timber within his grant unless such is specially conveyed to him in the deed of grant, and as the latter is not, the Chief Commissioner apprehends, the case, as regards any of the grants for lands on Nandidroog, none of the proprietors of these lands holds such a right. It is well known that after much fine timber on the droog had been cut down by the late Colonel Hill and his people, Sir Mark Cubbon interdicted all further felling, and that this order was repeated by the late Chief Commissioner on more than one occasion. The Deputy Superintendent of Kolár has himself informed the Chief Commissioner that his orders are to prevent any such felling, and that he has enforced them more than once when it was brought to his notice that trees were being cut.

It is but 18 months ago that the Chief Commissioner granted to occupiers of land and inámdars whose grants gave them no timber rights on their lands, permission to cut all trees planted by themselves or their predecessors, but at the present moment except in the settled talooks no such persons can cut trees which stood on the land when it first came under occupation, without rendering themselves liable to prosecution and punishment in the Revenue Department.

There can be no possible desire to impose on Mr. Brown any further restrictions in this respect than are warranted by usage and the rules in force; but he must equally with other holders of land be subject to the operation of the latter, and he and the other proprietors should be informed accordingly, a notice to the effect proposed in same para 19 being further given to each of them. There can be no wish whatever to interfere in any way with loppings or petty clearings by such proprietors. The felling of the timber trees is all that is desired to prevent, and on the case being properly explained to him, Mr. Brown will doubtless understand and acquiesce in these instructions.

7. The 5th point refers to the public buildings on the droog. The Chief Commissioner concurs in your opinion regarding them, and directs that none of them shall be disposed of or alienated without his sanction: while on this subject I am directed to request that the right of ownership in the building over the gateway at the north end of the enclosure between the outer and inner fortifications may be enquired into and reported. Though regarded as private property, there is some reason to believe that there is an error.

8. The 6th point refers to the course that should be taken in future in the event of applications being made for building grants from the land still available on the droog. The Chief Commissioner thinks it undesirable at present to authorize any further grants for building or other purposes being made from the land still available. Should any applications be made for this purpose, he begs that they may be forwarded for his orders.

9. The Chief Commissioner concurs in your suggestion that the Chief Engineer should be asked to have a survey made of the whole Fort within the walls, if the services of a Surveyor can be spared for the purpose, and begs that you will be so good as to arrange therefor accordingly. The plan should be on a sufficiently large scale to meet the object in view.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 2nd July 1873.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. G. 45, dated Bangalore, 9th June 1873.

Adverting to your letter 702—21 of 10th ultimo, I have the honor to state that a copy of it was forwarded to Mr. Brown for his information with a request that he will, under the circumstances therein represented, produce the original grant of his property for revision as already asked for by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, and with reference thereto, he has sent in a reply, of which a copy is submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. It will be observed that the terms now proposed by Mr. Brown have already been fully discussed and decided on by the Chief Commissioner.

3. The terms which Mr. Brown proposes are chiefly these. That the Government buy the whole property for Rs. 12,000, or the tank itself for Rs. 3.000. With reference to his proposal to sell the whole property to Government, Colonel Meade has, as intimated in para 7 of your letter No. 4288—131 of 21st October 1872, expressed that the Mysore Government can have no object in purchasing Mr. Brown's interest in the Hotel property, and that should Mr. Brown decide to part with it for the sum it has actually cost him, he would be happy to aid him, and with reference to Mr. Brown's proposal to sell the tank itself for Rs. 3,000, it will be observed from clause 3 of para 5 of your letter No. 339—11 of 18th April 1872 that Colonel Meade has remarked that if the payment of a small sum not exceeding Rs. 300 would facilitate the settlement of the case, he would sanction the same to prevent further dispute.

4. The sum which the property has actually cost Mr. Brown would appear to be Rs. 6,500, in addition to which he would appear to have spent nearly Rs. 1,500 on the building.

5. The other points to which Mr. Brown alludes can be easily disposed of. The question regarding the free use of the water of the tank by Mr. Brown and other residents on the droog has, I may state, been finally decided by the Chief Commissioner. As regards his request for a fresh grant, it will be observed, that it can be complied with, and it was with this object Mr. Brown was called upon to return the original grant in his possession. There would appear to be no objection to some such endorsement, as that alluded to by Mr. Brown, being made in the fresh grant to be issued to him from the Chief Commissioner's Office.

From Mr. G. G. Brown, To the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, dated Bangalore, 4th June 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 78 of the 2nd instant giving me the information I asked for, *viz.*, that the only land Government desire to obtain possession of, in addition to and about the tank, is five feet on three sides of the reservoir measured from the parapet of the same.

Before stating the amount I would agree to accept from Government for the tank, I desire to make the following necessary remarks.

When I purchased the property formerly belonging to General Cubbon, its value had become depreciated, for the owners living remote from the Province had for some time past found its possession a source of continuous trouble and expense, and were only too glad to meet with a purchaser in the person of myself.

My object in buying the property was, as may be readily understood, to eventually benefit myself in the best way I could, either by building additional houses on the property and so rendering Nandidroog attractive as a summer residence with good Hotel accommodation and society; or by biding my time and watching events as they occurred, sell the property to good advantage. Now my original idea of working the house as a Hotel would not, as I have already observed, be practicable, were the tank alienated from the property; nor in the latter case would the property realize any thing like the price it would with the tank unalienated.

Yet it is plain that the Chief Commissioner has determined to regain possession of the tank for Government, I am therefore in a fix; for on the one hand I debar myself from carrying out my original design by offering to part with the tank; and on the other, I depreciate altogether the future value of the property; for, shorn of the tank, one of its most valuable and interesting items, nothing like its value would be realized by the sale of the remainder.

I have thus stated the dilemma in which I find myself, I am most anxious to meet the Chief Commissioner's wishes, and I am equally desirous to befriend my property and interests.

Considering however all the circumstances of the case, I think it will be more satisfactory both to Government and myself, if the Government buy the whole property in question; and to induce such being done, I make the following offer.

Government may have the whole property for Rs. 12,000. In the event of the tank only being purchased by Government, the lowest price would be Rs. 3,000, with a guarantee that no restriction will at any time be put on the free use of the water of the said tank, by myself, or the occupants of the house known as General Cubbon's house at Nandidroog.

I should further expect Government to give me a new grant with new plan to be identical with the present one, with the exception of the space occupied by the tank, which would be shewn outside the boundaries as a blank space with simply the word tank.

This new grant would have to be endorsed with words to something of the following effect.

This grant is given to Mr. George Gibson Brown in lieu of that originally granted by the late Sir Mark Cubbon on the first day of February 1861.

This new grant, &c., would be necessary to me in the event of my wishing to dispose of the property at some future time for having no tank contained in the grant or plan, no dispute could possibly arise subsequently in the matter of the tank.

No. 1642—Genl. 56, dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner of Nandidoorg will inform Mr. Brown that the Chief Commissioner is unable to recognize Mr. Brown's claim to the tank.

2. It seems to the Chief Commissioner unnecessary to alter Mr. Brown's grant. The plan of the hill, retained for record in the Chief Commissioner's and District Offices, will shew the tank as excluded from the Cubbon property, and a note will be entered on or appended to the plan, briefly explaining that it has been erroneously included therein in the original grant, and has been subsequently struck out in the revised plan under the circumstances set forth in the recent correspondence on this subject marginally noted.

Superintendent's letter No. 6, dated 4th April 1873.

This office No. 339—11, dated 18th April 1872.

3. The Government never having relinquished the actual possession of the tank, no interference with it will be permitted on the part of the holder of the Cubbon property, or on that of any other proprietor or resident on the hill.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 4th July 1873.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 116—61, G, dated Shimoga, 18th June 1873.

Your docket No. 160—7, dated 10th April 1873.

In returning the petition of the Pállégár of Tarikere, has the honor to state that the Amildar of Tarikere has reported that it would appear from the Faisaláti account of the talook for the year Nandana, 1833, that a sum of Rs. 150 was sanctioned for the repair of the house of the Pállégár in the marginally noted* Nirúps issued from the Commissioner's Office, and that the repair was completed in that year for 37½ Hydari pagodas or Rs. 140—13—7¼.

*1. Dated 9th of Jésta of the year Nandana
2. Dated 12th Bádrapada Suddha do
3. Dated 30th of do Bahula do

No repair seems to have since been executed to the house by Government.

The Amildar's arzi with extract from the Faisaláti account, and copies of the Nirúps are enclosed for information (to be returned when no longer required).

No. 1709—G. 39, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner declines to comply with the Pállégár's request to have his house repaired at the public expense.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Anché Bakshi of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 129 dated Bangalore 21st June 1873.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 20th May 1873 No. 886—187, on the Deputy Accountant General's letter, dated 10th May No. 481, relative to the question of discontinuing the employment of Bégáris in the Anché department, a copy of which has been referred to this office for report, the undersigned begs to append in the margin, a memo shewing the maximum number of Bégáris sanctioned for this department, and the average monthly charges on this account, and to report that the first and second items entered in the third column of the Statement *viz*, Rs. 41 and 4 respectively, may possibly be discontinued.

Memo shewing the Charges on Account of Bégáris.

District.	Maximum No. and the monthly allowance sanctioned as per Secretary's partly circular No. 1563—22, dated 12th July 1866.		Monthly average allowance at present passed as per Dy. Accountant General's letter under advertence.		Required to be retained.	
	No.	Allowance.			No	Allowance.
1	2		3		4	
Chitaldroog	59	59	41	... ...	...	... ...
Mysore	6	6	4	... ...	...	... ...
Shimoga	74	74	20	... ...	36*	54 ... ..
Kadoor	13	13	3	... ..	4	4 ... ...
	152	152	68	... .	40	58— ... ..

* At 1½ Rs. per mensem.

2. With respect to the Bégáris employed in the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts (vide entry in column 3 of statement) it will be observed that although for the former place, the maximum number authorized is 74, the average number employed monthly is only 20, it is, however, absolutely necessary that the latter number should be increased to 36, and that the remuneration hitherto allowed should also be raised to 1½ Rs. under the following circumstances.

3. Shimoga is a Malnád country and undulating and covered with thick jungles and forests, and in most parts, intercepted with ranges of hills on either sides of the roads. The depredations of wild animals is great, and it is therefore unsafe and difficult for runners to carry the mails during the night alone without the escort of these Bégáris. They decidedly refuse to proceed at night with the mails, and often detain them till the next morning to the detriment of the public service and inconvenience of the public. The runners again, if forced in the matter, desert the service, and there is always the greatest difficulty in supplying their place owing to the demand for laborers in the Coffee Estates in the Malnád, where the inducements offered in the way of high wages makes the service in the Anché department quite a secondary consideration with the runner class.

4. In accordance with the Huzúr orders, a certain number of Bégaris are specially deputed to accompany the mails in the Shimoga District; but their regular attendance can never be depended upon; this is attributable to the smallness of the remuneration allowed, only one Rupee a month. It is therefore advisable for the purpose of ensuring greater regularity that the rate be increased to 1½. Complaints

from the Anché Matsuddis regarding the non-attendence of these Bégáries are frequent, and the only way for securing their service will be to follow the course indicated. A few of the reports from the Amildars on the subject, have been translated and accompany this report.

5. With regard to the last item of Rs. 4 for the Bégáris, accompanying the Mail between Chikkamagaluru and Sakrépatna, those parts of the Country also are very hilly and infested with wild animals; it will therefore be necessary to continue the Bégáris, but at the whole rate of allowance of 1 Rupee.

6. If the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the 36 Bégáris at 1½ Rs. each for the Shimoga District proposed above, it is requested that the Deputy Commissioner may be addressed on the subject according to the accompanying distribution statement.

7. It would not, perhaps, be out of place to mention that on the Imperial line from Bangalore to Mercara 29 Bégáris are employed at 2 and 3 Rs. respectively per mensem by the Madras Government These lines, it must be remembered, are not only on 1st class roads; but are safe from all danger in respect to wild animals, &c.

Statement shewing the number of Bégáris required to be retained to accompany the night Tappál in the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts.

Taluk.	Name of Anché.	No. Bégáris.	Remarks.
	Shimoga District.		
Shimoga	Kasaba	5	
	Malliganahalli	1	
	Byrana Koppa	1	
	Kumsi	1	
	Gazanúru	1	
	Vitalamallappana Kanavé	1	
	Vubbalagere	1	
	Pillanagere	1	
	Holéhonnúru	1	
	Arétolalu	1	
	Agaradahalli	1	
			15
Anantápura	Choradi	1	
	Tappúru	1	
	Gilalagundi	1	
	Anantápura Kasaba	1	
	Basvanallúru	1	
			5
Kávalédurga	Bóchaváni	1	
	Mandagudda	2	
	Bagavalli	1	
	Máluru	1	
	Hagavalli	1	
	Tírtahalli	1	
			7
Honnáli	Masikinahálu	1	
	Nyámati	1	
	Jinahalli	1	
			3
Shikáripura	Hosúru	1	
	Balakoppa	1	
	Shikáripura	1	
	Yeragi	1	
	Varaha	1	
			5
Chennagiri	Mávina Katté	1	1
			36 at 1½ Rs. each per mensem Rs. 54.
	Kadoor District.		
Chikkamagalúru	Kasaba	1	
	Hangajanahalli	1	
	Karahalli	1	
	Sakrépatna	1	4 at 1 R. Do 4.
		40	58.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th July 1873.

No. 1711—325 GENERAL, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Anché Bakshi submits in the above quoted letter the report called for in this office No. 836—187 of the 20th May 1873, on the question raised in the Deputy Accountant General's letter No. 481 of the 10th May 1873, regarding the employment on certain roads in the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, of Bégáris for the purpose of escorting anché runners at night, and suggests that the number so employed may be reduced from 68 to 40 as shewn in the * margin. He at the same time requests sanction to the monthly allowance of one rupee per man being increased to Rs. 1—8—0 in the case of the men employed in the Shimoga District for the reasons stated in his letter.

	Present Strength.	Proposed Strength.
Chituldroog....	41	„
Mysore ...	4	„
Shimoga ...	20	*36
Kadoor ..	3	4
	68	40

at Rs. 1—8 per mensem.

2. The Chief Commissioner approves of the above proposals and sanctions their adoption.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 195 dated Simla the 10th June 1873.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

I am directed to request that the Government of India may be favored with copies of any papers in your possession bearing on the subject of the cultivation of the coffee plant, and the preparation of the berry for the market, and also on the ravages committed by the borer insect and the means adopted to prevent the same.

2. I am further to request that if possible descriptions and rough but intelligible sketches may be furnished of the buildings, cisterns, trays, and other appliances generally in use among coffee planters, and of any native implements of merit used in the cultivation of this staple.

No. 1751 G,—67 DATED BANGALORE, 5TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the above be furnished to Commissioner Ashtagram Division, and Superintendent of Coorg, with a request that they will endeavour to procure the information required from the Planters' Associations of Coorg and Manjarabád, any charge that may be incurred in so doing being reported for sanction.

2. The information should, Colonel Meade desires, be procured as soon as possible.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th July 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 14, dated 1st July 1873.

I have now the honor to submit for the information of Government my report of the half yea ending the 30th ultimo.

2. In my last report No. 43, dated the 1st February last, I submitted my impressions of th progress made by the Mahárájá and his companions during my absence in Europe. Those impression were favorable, and I am happy to state that they have been very generally confirmed by the result of the constant personal observation offered by my residence for a considerable period under the sam roof with His Highness and many of the boys.

3. Little occurred worthy of special record during the month of February. But March wa noted for two events both affecting the school. One of these was the outbreak of Dengue fever, th other, the trip to Cotacamund.

4. The Dengue fever spared very few. It attacked both the Ránís, the brother of the Mahárájá the Dalaváyi and many of the Arsús, Mr. Rangachárlu, myself, and by far the greater number of th Palace servants, but it did spare the Mahárájá. In the beginning of March it made itself felt all ove Mysore, and its attacks continued unabated throughout April and May, nor have they yet ceased. It influence has been felt in every department under my control, and having regard to the number o people it has attacked and the long time it has disabled them from active work, I cannot but thinl that it has had the same effect on the operations of the several departments as if the works had bee suspended for two months. It is now, I think, subsiding, and, it is to be hoped, will not return.

5. I had obtained your sanction to proceed to Ootacamund on the 12th March to make the neces sary arrangements for the reception of the Mahárájá and the Arsús. It had been decided that six of th bigger boys should follow me almost immediately, and that His Highness with the smaller boys shoul come up in April. These arrangements were somewhat changed by the Dengue fever. The Dalaváyi his brother, Mr. Rangáchárlu and myself were attacked about the same time, and I found it absolutel impossible to leave Mysore before the 19th March. The six bigger boys, the Dalaváyi, Kempráj Ars Lingaráj Ars, Nanjaráj Ars, Subbaráj Ars, and Bálaráj Ars, could not start till the 24th idem, whilst th Mahárájá left Mysore with his companions on the 19th April.

6. For three weeks, then, I had with me the six boys named, and Mr. Narsimmaiengar, one of th masters of the school, alone. My great object was first to allow the boys to recruit their strength shaken, in many cases, by Dengue, and 2ndly to improve their colloquial knowledge of English. Facilitie for this were afforded by the fact that they and I were living under the same roof. Then again, th joining in the same games, in and out of doors, and association with English gentlemen, greatly aide the project. But more than all, perhaps, was the plan I adopted of making them debate in Englisl about four times a week. This plan was carried out in two ways. Either a subject was chosen b themselves some twenty four hours before the time fixed for the debate, and this subject they though over and studied, or the life of some famous General, Statesman, or philanthropist, was read to them, an after the reading, the character of the individual and the incidents of his life were discussed and com mented upon. Perfect freedom of speech was allowed. I not only attended the debates myself, bu took part in all of them, except in that at which you were present, and I am bound to state that, durin their progress, many of the boys improved greatly their knowledge of colloquial English, whilst i acuteness of observation, originality of thought, and quickness of reply, three of them, *viz.*. the Dalaváyi Kempráj Ars, and Mr. Rangáchárlu's son, far surpassed my expectations. Altogether the experi ment was a success. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the caste prejudices in which these boys were born, and by which they are still fettered, if the question discussed presented two views a progressive view, and a reactionary view, they invariably supported the progressive view. The all pronounced in favor of undertaking the voyage to Europe. But though their views are theo retically liberal,—and this I attribute not less to their English education than to the broad views con stantly instilled into them by Mr. Narsimmaiengar, their tutor,—I am sure that difficulties will yet have to be surmounted, before they could be acted upon.

7. These three weeks were nominally holidays; for a regular study of an hour a day was alone assigned to the boys But this liberty to do as they choose drew out many points in their characters. O the six, three worked not at all on their own account, a fourth, Bálaráj Ars, read about two hours, but th Dalaváyi and Kempráj Ars, especially the latter, kept up their studies, and endeavoured by every mean to improve themselves. The Dalaváyi read daily French with myself for from one to two hours. Thi study had a great effect on his improvement in English; for he had to learn French, not from his nativ tongue, but from a foreign language; and this alone served greatly to increase his knowledge of tha language.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 5th July 1873.

8. On the 19th April, His Highness, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Rangachárlu, and five of his school fellows reached Ootacamund. No difficulty whatever was experienced by Mr. Rangachárlu from the Palace inmates. The good effect of last year's journey had borne its fruit, and Mr. Rangachárlú's assurances that every care should be taken of the Mahárajá, and that his stay should not be prolonged beyond a certain time, calmed whatever latent fears might have existed in the mind of the first Ráni. His Highness stayed at Ootacamund till the 19th May. It was for him a time of perfect enjoyment. The bracing air did him an infinity of good. He enjoyed his rides, his drives, and his cricket. He took a manifest interest in the debates which continued after his arrival. He ascended the two highest points of the Nilgiris accompanied by his companions; and his interest in the passing scenes continued throughout fresh and vivid. He read a little daily, but it was considered a holiday time, especially as the prevalence of Dengue had necessitated the closing of the school at Mysore for the same period.

9. I have alluded to the varying dispositions shewn by the first six boys Those who accompanied the Mahárájá were all studiously inclined, and they were all disposed to devote a certain portion of the day to study. It is a fact worthy of notice that the idle boys were also the least inclined for manly exercises. The Dalaváyi and Kempráj Ars, who are noted for their industry, shine above all the others, on the cricket field, and in the riding school. The principle of this remark is applicable to the other boys. In fact, the vigour of mind which causes a boy to make progress in his class prompts him also to excel in cricket and in riding, whilst the mental torpidity which allows a boy to be content with the last place in the class, lets him shrink from the labor which manly exercise involves. It may be interesting to record that the Dalaváyi formed one of the eleven which encountered the best cricketers of Wellington, composed of English Officers and Soldiers. In the only innings he had, the Dalaváyi made against excellent bowling thirteen runs, the third best score on the Ootacamund side.

10. Whether then, regard he had to the health, the enjoyment or the general progress of the boys, the visit to Ootacamund this year may be pronounced a decided success. The boys have returned to Mysore full of energy and vigour, improved in every respect especially in their knowledge of colloquial English, whilst their appearance contrasts most favorably with that of their comrades who remained at Mysore during the same period. That the Mahárájá enjoyed his trip is not to be doubted. Shortly after his return he said to a companion "I wish the rains were over." "Why" asked his friend, "Because," replied His Highness, "we should then be thinking of Ootacamund again."

11. One other point I am anxious to record. Mrs. Malleson and myself lived in the same house with these boys, the Nobles of Mysore, for more than two months. I am bound to state that no boys could have behaved better. But for our wish to associate with them, and that they should associate with us, we would not have known that their part of the house was occupied. When they did come into the part occupied by us, they invariably behaved in a well-bred, courteous manner, and with a marked desire to accommodate themselves in every way, not forbidden by their religion, to English habits. It would have been impossible to have in many respects pleasanter companions.

12. More than one month has now elapsed since the return of the whole party to Mysore, and the old order of things has been resumed. The boys are, on the whole, doing well, especially those of the 1st class who shewed themselves studious at Ootacamund. The boys of this class are now working hard to pass the Matriculation examination, which will take place at Bangalore next December. I am, I trust, not too sanguine in expressing a confident belief that two or three at least will pass. The Dalváyi, Mr. Rangachárlú's son, Puttanna, and Ráma Rao, are boys of considerable promise, and, if they should fail, it will not be, I am confident, from any want of exertion or effort on their part. Some of the boys, it is easy to see, will never accomplish anything at all; and these boys, I regret to say, are mostly Arsús. But amongst the Arsús likewise are some of the most promising boys, though even they are vastly outnumbered by the promising Brahmins, the acuteness of whose intellect is very remarkable.

13. His Highness is doing well in his class. In the examination for February he took the first prize; in that just concluded he was a good third.* He takes pains, and he is easily excited by emulation. In manly sports, he at least holds his own with those of his own age. Of cricket he is passionately fond, and in the play-ground he is the equal only of his playmates. The sweetness and liveliness of his disposition, his fondness for sports, and the utter absence of self-consciousness on his part, render him a great favorite amongst them. He possesses a good deal of determination, and his character is developing very favorably in every respect. His health is good. He is very fond of animals, especially of horses and dogs.

* Result in marks.

Subba Krishna	915
S. Rágavalu	893
His Highness	885
Nanjeráj Ars	836

14. Other matters call for little comment. I have had amicable relations with the Ránis, and although one of the grandsons has attempted to intrigue to upset the decisions of the Government, the measures I have taken will, I hope, put a stop to further action on his part.

15. I cannot conclude without expressing the great obligations under which I feel to Mr. Rangachárlu. The persistently liberal and enlightened course pursued on all occasions by this gentleman has had its effect on all around him, whilst his spotless character gives him an authority amongst his countrymen which he always wields to promote their truest interests. In Mr. Narasimmaiengar, who accompanied us to Ootacamund, the school possesses a master, and the boys a friend, whose enlightened and liberal views, rising far above the prejudices of his countrymen, are, I hope, gradually permeating their minds and preparing them to resist the pressure which, sooner or later, will be brought to bear upon them by the priesthood. I am likewise, perfectly, satisfied with Mr. Rámasámi, teacher of the 1st class, who succeeded to that office on its being vacated in March last, by the transfer of Mr. Mádhava Rao to another situation.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the following letter be submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 58, G., dated 5th July 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 58, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
RESIDENCY DEPARTMENT,
BANGALORE, *5th July* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of the Guardian's * Report on the education of His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, for the half-year ending 30th June 1873, and to express his satisfaction at being able to transmit so gratifying a report of the Mahárájá's health, and general progress.

* No. 14, dated 1st July 1873.

2. The trip to the Nílgiris was in all respects a success, and the improvement in His Highness's appearance at its close was most marked. The opportunity so afforded to Colonel Malleson of having him and his companions under the same roof with Mrs. Malleson and himself, could not but be productive of benefit to His Highness and the other boys, and it was turned to the best account.

3. Colonel Meade has much pleasure in endorsing the high terms in which the Controller's services and high character are referred to in the concluding para of Colonel Malleson's report.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 10th July 1873.

lo. 61, G.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
RESIDENCY DEPARTMENT,
BANGALORE, *10th July* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

IR, SIMLA.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following report on a burglary perpetrated in the Palace Treasury at Mysore, and, with reference to the terms of the *marginally noted order of His Excellency in Council, to request that **Rs. 1,768—8—0 may be written off** gainst the Palace accounts under the head of profit and loss.

* Letter to Deputy Accountant eneral, Mysore, dated 22nd April 873, No. 2575, from the Financial epartment.

2. The burglary was committed on the night of 25th August 1872, and the total value of the property stolen was **Rs. 9,062** as stated in the margin.

Jewellery of Nanjaráj Ars	Rs. 2,000	0	0
Do of Palace ...	1,500	0	0
Money belonging to Palace	1,768	8	0
Do of Grandsons	*3,537	2	0
Do of Dr. Campbell	257	0	0

ncluding currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,050

3. The building in which the business of the palace treasury has been conducted eretofore is an ordinary native house, and very unsuitable for the purpose, although it as been safely used as a treasury for the last 70 years, in times when far larger treasury ransactions had to be conducted in it. Opportunity has however been taken of certain ecent alterations in the palace adjuncts, to provide a better designed and more con-'eniently situated building.

4. Owing to the insecurity of the building the Guardian had issued orders forbidding the retention in it of any large sum of money. All bills are paid by cheques on he District Treasury, and the work in the palace treasury is ordinarily confined to the listribution of the monthly pay of the establishments, which is drawn from the District Treasury, and disbursed in a few days. But unfortunately owing to an exceptional ircumstance at the time of the robbery, thereweremore money and valuables than usual n the treasury. It happened that, at the end of the last official year, a considerable um of money belonging to the grandsons of the late Mahárájá had to be drawn from he District Treasury to prevent its lapse in the accounts. This sum was not replaced in he District Treasury as a deposit, as a portion of it was immediately spent and the remainder was retained to supply the requirements of His Highness' family. With regard o the articles of jewellery deposited in the treasury, those belonging to Nanjaráj Ars, me of the grandsons, amounting to 2,000 rupees, remained under special circumstances n the palace treasury, as they were about to be sold by that office in connection with he settlement of his estate. The rest of the jewellery had been sent to the treasury for he purpose of repairs, &c.

5. The burglary occurred during the night of the 25th August 1872. Although rompt endeavours were made for detecting the culprits, and to recover the stolen proerty, the right clue has as yet not been obtained, and the length of time, which has elapsed ince the commission of the robbery, leaves in the Chief Commissioner's opinion little hope f success. All the servants against whom there was any ground of suspicion were at he time removed from the service.

6. The entire failure of the Mysore Town Police in obtaining a clue to the guilty arties has been severely censured by the Chief Commissioner as being highly discreditble to them, and as indicating a want of the detective element in the Force. The Deputy

Commissioner has been directed to carry out the gradual elimination of incapable men from the ranks; and to make every effort to improve the personnel of the Force.

7. As regards the mode of adjusting the lost property in the accounts, the Guardian observes that although personal responsibility is very generally enforced in cases of loss of Palace property entrusted to individual care, it cannot be rigidly insisted on in an instance like the present ,where the loss cannot in any way be attributed to the establishments in charge, and has resulted solely from a burglary of rather extraordinary dexterity. Colonel Malleson proposes that, in accordance with the system well understood and acted upon in the Palace, a fine of Rs. 1,257 should be imposed on the Treasury Establishment, and that from this fine the small sum of money belonging to Dr. Campbell's estate, and one half of the estimated value of the jewellery belonging to the estate of Nanjarâj Ars should be paid: and that the balance be written off the accounts.

8. There is a difference of opinion between the Guardian and the local Magisterial and Police authorities as to the circumstances and perpetrators of the robbery; but Colonel Meade concurs with Colonel Malleson in these proposals, and that it is undesirable that the account should remain unadjusted for any further period of time indefinitely. I am therefore directed to request that, under the explanations herein afforded, His Excellency in Council's sanction may be obtained for writing off under the head of "Profit and Loss," against the Palace accounts, the sum of Rs. 1,768—8—0, being the money portion of the Palace property stolen. Should any of the stolen property be hereafter recovered, as may be the case as regards the currency notes stolen, it can be re-credited.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 56, G, dated Bangalore, 27th June 1873.

Adverting to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 5th instant, No. 1178—G. 22, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to inform me what number of Amrut Mahal bulls will be available for supply to this Division, after meeting the wants of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions.

2. The replacement at the disposal of the Madras Government of the 75 out of the 100 bulls allotted to the Mysore Government, leaves only 25 bulls for distribution in the whole Province.

3. Under the recent *orders of the Officiating Chief Commissioner regarding the disposal of Amrut Mahal bulls both by auction sale and grant free to trustworthy Patéls, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolár have each asked for 20 bulls to be disposed of in both ways, and the Deputy Commissioner of Toomkoor might probably require a similar number though he has not sent in his requisition for them under the new arrangement.

*Conveyed in Proceedings, dated 19th April 1873, No. 285—G. 12.

No. 1899—Genl. 74, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Under the arrangements sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of the 5th June 1873, No. 1178—22, only 25 Amrut Mahal bulls will be available for distribution in the current year, all of which can, as shewn in the above quoted letter, be absorbed in the Nandidroog Division.

2. In the Nagar Division no bulls will be required out of the current year's supply.

Vide Offg. Commissioner's No. 65-36, dated 22nd May 1873.

3. Before replying to the Nandidroog Commissioner's letter, the Chief Commissioner desires to be informed whether, under the circumstances, the supply of any bulls to the Ashtagram Division is called for this year.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 24th July 1873.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá of Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 9, dated 20th June 1873.

Among the immovable property belonging to the Palace, there are two bungalows in the occupation of European Officers, and four native houses as noted in the margin, which are of no use whatever to the Palace, and which have come into its possession or under its claim solely through accident. They are comparatively small buildings unconnected with any other Palace or public property, and their possession uselessly adds to the extensive cost of repairs in the Palace Department. I have the honor therefore to recommend that I may be authorized to dispose of them and credit the proceeds to the personal estate of the Mahárájá.

No. 30 Bungalow, in pages 140 and 141 of the printed correspondence.
No. 33 Do do do
No. 8 Native houses do do
No. 9 Do do do
No. 10 Do do do
The house referred to in this office letter No. 77, para 10, dated 2nd August 1869.

2. The two bungalows entered as Nos. 30 and 33 can be sold for eight or ten thousand rupees.

3. The other four native houses which are in a very dilapidated condition are not likely to bring in much, there being further in the case of some of them private claims which require to be favorably considered. As these are tumbling down for want of repair, it will be advantageous to dispose of them anyhow.

4. The house entered as No. 8 is the perperty of Chelve Ars, a respectable relation of the late Mahárájá, now in circumstances of great distress. The late Mahárájá advanced a sum of Rs. 2,300 for the purchase of this house, in view, it is believed, of securing it to the owner, when it was being sold in satisfaction of some private debts. Owing to this fact the house appears to have been entered as the absolute property of the Palace during the late settlement. But I do not gather that His Highness intended the money as any thing more than a gift to a relation in distress, or that he had any idea of recovering it. Moreover, there is a mortgage claim of a prior date on this house and other property of the Arsu for a large sum, which renders it hopeless to recover any of the Palace claims. The house has to this day remained in charge of Chelve Ars.

5. When settling the debts of Chámappáji Ars and Subbaráj Ars, allusion was made to the fact that there were two or three other relations of the Mahárájá whose circumstances could be relieved or improved by a loan from Government of a much smaller sum than had to be sanctioned in the first two cases. Chelve Ars is one of the relations whose case was then in view. I have hitherto felt reluctant to trouble the Government in the matter. But I am glad to state that I have now succeeded in bringing his creditors, whose claims amount to Rs. 19,000, to agree to receive Rs. 8,000 in full discharge of their claims, the said sum being realized by the sale of the Arsú's property. The final conclusion of this highly favorable settlement will be facilitated by the Government surrendering the doubtful and unrealizable claim of the Palace on the house under notice. I beg therefore to recommend the abandonment of the claim.

6. The house No. 9 was re-purchased by the late Mahárájá for Rs. 4,000 from a purchaser at a court sale, and left in the possession of its former owner, Bokkas Nanjappa, a near illegitimate relation of His Highness, whose widows continue to occupy it. This house, if sold, may realize Rs. 2,000. I propose to sell it on account of the claims of the Palace after providing its occupants with another house for about half the value as a new gift from the Palace, so that it may not be taken away from them on account of the very large debts of their deceased husband.

7. The house No. 10 had recently to be pulled down on account of its dangerous condition with the view of selling its materials, which realized Rs. 1,600.

The last house on the list can be sold for a thousand rupees.

8 During the marriage of the Mahárájás sister, her mother expressed to the Guardian her desire to provide the bride with a house. This request has been since repeated by the first Ráni. It occurs to me that a suitable purchase can be made for about 3,500 Rs. out of what may remain in the proceeds of the last mentioned three properties, after providing for the widows of Bokkas Nanjappa in the manner already mentioned.

9. I trust the Chief Commissioner will accord his sanction to these several proposals.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 25th July 1873.

No. 66,—Genl, dated Bangalore, 24th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the sale of the property *marginally specified, and at the same time desires that care may be taken to avoid, as far as may be possible, hardship to the present occupants of the houses.

No. 30 Bungalow, at pages 140 and 141 of the printed correspondence.
„ 33 Do do do
„ 8 Native houses do do
„ 9 Do do do
„ 10 Do do do
The house referred to in letter No. 77, para 10, dated, 2nd August 1869, from the Officer in charge of Palace duties.

2. Under the circumstances stated in paras 5 and 6, Colonel Meade has no objection to the sale proceeds of the house (No. 8 in the margin) belonging to Chelve Ars being utilized for the settlement of his private debts, the Palace claims thereon, which are said to be of a doubtful character, being abandoned as proposed.

3. The proposal to provide the widows of Bokkas Nanjappa with another house of lesser value as a gift in lieu of their present house (No. 9 in the margin) is approved, it being understood that the measure is adopted to prevent hardship to the present occupants.

4. The proposal in the 8th para of the Guardian's letter to purchase a suitable house for the Mahárája's sister for a sum of about Rs. 3,500 is also sanctioned, and Colonel Meade requests that a report may be submitted on the completion of the arrangement.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 64, dated Vellore, 14th July 1873.

With reference to Proceedings No. 44, dated 24th June 1873, sanctioning the distribution of the pension of Rs. 87—5—4 granted in the name of Gulám Mahomed Ali, for the support of the family of the late Mahomed Takki, I have the honor to state that Gulám Mahomed Ali refuses *as head of the family* to grant a receipt for the full amount of the pension, unless the whole amount be paid into his hands, and he be allowed to distribute the respective shares. As it appears to me that the above order did not intend that he should have the paying of the respective shares, he having once failed in making a proper distribution, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to inform me what course I may pursue in the payment of the pension. I may add that two of the members of the family, Mahomed Sharfuddín and Shamsunnissa Bégam, object to be paid by Gulám Mahomed Ali.

No. 72, Genl., dated Bangalore, 25th July 1873.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the original proposal made in para 4 of the Sub-Collector's letter No. 53, dated 12th June 1873, provided for the share allotted to each member of the family being paid separately, a receipt for the full amount being taken from Gulám Mahomed Ali, head of the family, on whose death the whole pension should lapse.

2. Under ordinary circumstances in such a case, the head of the family, in whose name the pension stands, should draw the full amount, and be responsible for its due disbursal; but as Gulám Mahomed Ali has failed in doing this, and it has been necessary to pay each sharer separately, Colonel Meade directs that a general receipt may be taken for the full amount of the pension, each sharer entering his or her signature in it for the sum received.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31*st July* 1873.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department No. 330, dated Bangalore, 19th July 1873.

In reply to your Circular Memorandum No. 1973—35, dated 17th instant, I have the honor to ate that, unless the District is favored with rains at an early date, there will be a general rise in the ices of grain and other articles of consumption, and which may eventually culminate in famine prices. r some time to come I do not apprehend any actual scarcity of food, believing as I do that there are nsiderable stores of grain in the District and which will be carefully husbanded as prices go up.

2. I cannot conceal however that the season is at present very critical. The ryots have been un-le to carry on their agricultural operations, and in most places have not even ploughed up their lands. nder such circumstances it would doubtless be highly advisable to be prepared with measures to ovide labor for the people in all parts of this District.

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rom the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 674—401, dated Kolár, 21st July 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential Circular Memorandum No. 1973—eneral No. 35 of the 17th instant, requesting to report on the condition and prospects of the District; ie necessity for providing labor for the people; and whether a scarcity is apprehended from deficient ipplies in store.

2. In reply, I beg to submit that the Mungári or early rains having failed, the chances of cultiva-ng gingelly, sajje, hárka, baragu and jowar crops have been lost. But we may yet hopefully look r the regular monsoon which commences in August, and upon which the staple crops of rági, paddy llar, and tuvar depend. If we are blessed with this rain, no apprehension need be entertained of any istress, though the ryots will have to work hard, as operations for the dry and wet cultivation have to e carried on by them almost simultaneously.

3. It is therefore difficult at present to say, what the prospects of the District would be; but if the ason, unfortunately, proves unfavorable, and if the great number of works already sanctioned for this istrict are found insufficient to help the able-bodied poor, I shall lose no time in submitting definite roposals for succouring them and arresting the crisis which I am carefully watching.

4. I am, however, glad to be able to state that the supplies in store are not deficient, and though e might expect the price to rise, it will not, I think, rise to a famine rate.

'rom the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 135, dated Toomkoor, 19th July 1873.

In reply to your Circular Memorandum No. 1973—35 of the 17th instant, I have the honor to tate that the rains which fell about three weeks or a month ago enabled many of the ryots to plough nd sow their lands, and these crops are now above ground. Many of the ryots waited for more rain nd put off sowing, and as far as I have seen myself, the number who have sown nearly equals those ho have not sown. Should, however, no rain fall in a very few days, the crops now coming up will robably be destroyed, and the price of gram of all kinds will immediately rise, so as to very soon reclude the poor from purchasing, and in that case labor would have to be provided. It is supposed hat the rági store-holes are pretty well supplied from the abundance of the last two or three years; ut this is a difficult matter to ascertain, and will require time and care. A more full and detailed report ill follow as soon as the Amildars have been consulted.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 716, dated Camp Sargúr, 21st July 1873.

As directed in your Official Memorandum No. 1973—35 of the 17th July, which I have just received, have the honor to submit an immediate report as to the condition and prospects of the crops in this District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
31st July 1873.

2. The season opened promisingly with heavy showers, which ushered in the south-west monsoon and caused the maize (jóla) put down in the talooks round Mysore, and the gidda-rági sown in the talooks to the west-ward to shoot up: but owing to no rain to speak of having fallen since, the prospects of the ryots are very poor. At present the maize, which should be coming into ear, is not half the usual height; some of the stalks are so stunted that they are not likely to reach maturity, while the cobs forming on others are not half the usual size. It is even worse with the gidda-rági crop in the Yedatore Talook, which is looking brown and withered; and already some of the ryots are ploughing it up to admit of their sowing dodda-rági instead. The only portions of the District in which the gidda-rági crop is flourishing, are the western portions of the Periyápatna and Heggadadévanakóte Talooks, which receive the benefit of the light continuous showers of the south-west monsoon. The wet lands, which are irrigated by river channels from being independent of the local rains, will yield fine rich crops of rice and sugar-cane as usual (the Káviri and Kabani rivers are now in full flood); but owing to the small supply of water, wet crops cannot be raised under most of the tanks.

3. Great distress is felt in the town of Mysore, especially among the poorer classes, owing to the distance from which drinking water has to be brought, and from the tanks being now so low, it may be expected that this distress will become greater next year, should the tanks not receive shortly a larger supply of water than usual. The Káranji tank has only a month's supply left, and as the tank gets lower, the water becomes more impure; and the water in the Doddakere is so foul as not to be drinkable. As any rise in prices will affect the inhabitants of towns most, the desirability of an early commencement being made in the construction of feeders to the Káranji tank to bring in water from a greater distance is apparent; and any outlay by Government in the furtherance of the project would, I submit, be the best form in which relief could be given. Serjeant Hamilton's attention is now directed to the Jivan Rao Katte scheme; but if Mr. McKennie's services could be made available on his being relieved by Mr. Dobbs, whose arrival is daily expected, the whole water project might probably be submitted in time for advantage being taken of the monsoon to store a larger quantity of water. In consideration of the urgency of the case, the services of the District and Assistant Surveyors might also be placed temporarily at his disposal.

4. In other parts of the District, there is no immediate ground to apprehend general distress. In all probability the rain, which has held off so long, will come shortly in heavy downpours, in time to save a remnant of the maize and gidda-rági crops. It is to be expected also that the north-east monsoon, on which the latter crops depend, will prove more favorable. Besides the ryots, as customary in Mysore, have stored up quantities of grain from the abundant harvests of previous years, and should prices continue to rise, they will thus share in the profit, and be in a better position to meet the Government demand.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. A, dated Camp Kallyádi, 24th July 1873.

With reference to your Circular Memo, General No. 1973—35, dated 17th July 1873, I have the honor to report that up to date no rain has fallen in the Háranahalli Talook of this District, and no crops are sown. In all the other talooks more or less rain has fallen, but the crops are very backward. As far as I can see at present, there is no likelihood that there will be any necessity to provide labor for the people, and I do not apprehend any scarcity of food, as the supplies in store, so far as I can gather, are abundant. In the Tipatúru bazár near Háranahalli, rági is selling now at fifty seers for the rupee.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 573, dated Shimoga 21st July 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 1973—35, dated 17th instant, requesting a report on the condition and prospects of the present season, and beg to report—

That there is nothing to fear, as yet, in this District, as regards the season, though the rain-fall has been but little, and ploughing and sowing backward.

2. In the five Malnád talooks there is a compensation of a natural kind, in the climate, even though the rain is deficient, and in the four maidán talooks, though the want of the usual supply of rain is felt, there is nothing to call for any special provision for the people being adopted.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
31st *July* 1873.

3. Nor do I think there is any reason to apprehend scarcity of food, as last year; the season was unusually favorable one, especially in the maidán talooks, owing to the unusually large quantity of in falling at the time when most required; but I shall make special enquiries regarding what may be store to meet any future wants, as this is always a matter not easily found out as was experienced in ie year 1866, of the late famine.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadoor District, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 303, dated Kadoor, 26th July 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Memo No. 1973—35, dated the 17th stant, calling for a report on the condition and prospects of the District as regards the supply of food r the population, and the necessity or otherwise of adopting special measures of relief.

2. In reply, I beg to submit that the malnád portion of the District consisting of the Talooks of Koppa, Wastára and Lakkuvalli has been visited with rain, the two first named Talooks in a larger quantity than last year; and the last in a smaller quantity than the year previous, as will be seen by a reference to the table given in the margin. There is therefore no room for anxiety in regard to this part of the District.

Names of Talooks.	April.				May.				June.				Total.			
	1872—73.		1873—74.		1872—73.		1873—74.		1872—73.		1873—74.		1872—73.		1873—74.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
ppa ...	...	65	1	15	4	60	4	25	16	55	23	15	21	80	28	55
ikkuvalli ..	1	85	1	65	5	50	3	28½	10	40	5	45	17	75	10	38½
astára ...	1	5	3	50	1	45	4	90	9	35	4	15	11	85	12	55

3. As regards the semi-malnád and maidán portions consisting of the Chikkamagalúru, Tarikere, adoor and Bánávára Talooks, the rain-fall has been as follows:—

Names of Talooks.	April.				May.				June.				Total.			
	1872—73		1873—74		1872—73		1873—74		1872—73		1873—74		1872—73		1873—74	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
adoor	...	80	4	38	4	5	1	69	2	26	...	...	7	11	6	7
arikere	1	5	...	2¾	4	85	...	5	4	30	...	2¼	10	20	...	10
ánávára	...	37½	...	50	3	20	...	52½	2	30	1	40	5	87½	2	43½
hikkamagalúru ...	1	40	1	37½	2	95	4	14¾	6	11¾	1	23¾	10	46¾	6	76

4. The above will shew that the rain fall in these talooks has been very scanty, though in parts rdering on the Bábábuden hills, such as Santavéri, it was heavier. In some parts the lands were plough-l, where the ground was moistened by the first showers: and in others they have not been ploughed at l. So that the Mungár dry crops, which should have attained some height by this time, are no-here to be seen, except in a very few places and there they are almost wholly spoilt. In some places at I passed through the other day, on my way to and from Bánávára, there was a dearth of drinking ater.

5. But the redeemnig features are, that some of the large tanks contain a supply of water, and st cultivation is being carried on to some extent; and that the past and previous years having been mparatively prosperous, there is room for believing that there is a quantity of grain in store over e country.

6. A statement shewing the prices of the two staple articles of food, also wheat and gram, is bjoined to this para, from which it will be seen that there has, as yet, been no considerable rise in

prices, as compared with the previous year; and that fortunately we are yet a great way off from the prices that prevailed in the year of dearth or the one preceding it. Even allowing for a further rise till the Hingir harvest, on account of the exhausted supply, both by home consumption and foreign export, there is still no reason for despair. The population, as far as can be judged from its appearance, seem to be hopeful, and does not betray any signs of despondency although the want of rain is the universal topic of conversation.

Particulars	Averages of 12 months of—		Averages of the 3 months, April May and June of—	
	1865—66.	1866—67.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Rice seers per rupee	10	9⅛	16 1/12	16⅜
Rági do	20	18½	45 7/12	40
Wheat do	7	6¾	12 ¼	11⅛
Horse gram do	12½	12	30 ⅛	26¼

7. All these things considered, as also the favorable change in the season from yesterday, I do not see grounds to entertain any apprehensions of actual scarcity in this District, in the current year, and therefore any necessity for suggesting the adoption of any special measures of relief.

No. 2193—Genl. 42, dated Bangalore, 31st July 1873.

Order thereon.—The above reports on the condition and prospects of the several Districts in the Province, call for the following remarks:—

Bangalore and Kolár Districts.—These reports shew that special relief measures are not required at present in these two Districts.

Toomkoor District.—The further detailed report promised by the Deputy Commissioner in the latter part of his letter will be awaited.

Mysore District.—The report is on the whole less unsatisfactory than was to be apprehended. The question of the measures to be taken for improving the water supply of the town of Mysore is now under enquiry, but the Chief Commissioner doubts the possibility of retaining Mr. McKennie's services for this purpose.

Para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter will be referred to the Chief Engineer.

Hassan District.—The report of the Deputy Commissioner is satisfactory: so long as food continues cheap in this District, no relief measures can be required.

Shimoga District.—The present condition and prospects of this District need no special action on the part of the authorities. The Chief Commissioner will await a further report on the point noticed in the concluding para of the Deputy Commissioner's report.

Kadoor District.—The report is encouraging.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31st July 1873.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),— No. 2396, dated Simla, the 18th July 1873.

Read—

Reports on the operation of the Registration Department in the several Presidencies and Provinces, except British Burmah, for the year 1871-72.

RESOLUTION.

Registration duties are performed by the following officers in the various Provinces. In **Madras**, Deputy Collectors are District Registrars, and Thásildars and Deputy Thásildars are generally Sub-Registrars. In Bombay, Collectors are District Registrars; the greater part of the Sub-Registrars are officers specially entertained for registration work; the rest are Head Munshís of Mámlatdars or other subordinate officers of the Revenue Department. In the Lower Provinces, Collectors and Deputy Commissioners are District Registrars; and Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are **Sub-Registrars**; but special officers are also employed as Sub-Registrars, some of them being called **Rural Sub-Registrars**. In the Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, Registrars and **Sub-Registrars are special** officers. In the North-Western Provinces, Judges and Deputy Commissioners are District Registrars; and Thásildars perform the duties of Sub-Registrars. At Benares only there is a separate officer employed as Sub-Registrar. Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab are *ex-officio* District Registrars except at Loodhiana and a few other stations, where Small Cause Court Judges hold the office. Treasury Officers and Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners are Sub-Registrars, and at some cantonments the Cantonment Magistrate. A few Native Chiefs and Jahagírdars are also employed as Sub-Registrars. In Oudh, both Registrars and Sub-Registrars are officers specially entertained for the Department. Senior Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Central Provinces are *ex-officio* District Registrars; and Thásildars are Sub-Registrars, except at *Nagpore, Nimar*, and *Boorhanpore*, where there are special Sub-Registrars. In Mysore, District Officers are *ex-officio* District Registrars, and Amildars of Talooks are Sub-Registrars. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners work as District Registrars, and Thásildars as Sub-Registrars.

2. In Bengal the plan is being tried of appointing Rural Sub-Registrars from the ranks of retired native officers; they have jurisdiction over a Thána or two; but, as during the year 1871-72, only 15 such Sub-Registrars had been appointed, it is yet too early to form any opinion as to the probable success of the experiment.

3. The figures given in the margin shew the number of Registration Offices which exist in the different Provinces. The Bengal figures include the 15 Rural Sub-Registrars; and the results shew that in the Lower Provinces there is one Sub-Registrar to every 380,117 inhabitants, or, taking 304 as the average number of persons to the square mile, one Sub-Registrar to every 1,248 square miles. It would seem that in Bombay there are greater facilities of registration than elsewhere, for in that Presidency there is one Sub-Registrar to every 61,065 inhabitants, or to every 573 square miles.

	Registration Offices.	Approximate area in square miles (British Territory).
Madras ...	289	141,746
Bombay ...	229	131,298
Bengal ..	171	213,507
North-Western Provinces	192	80,901
Punjab ..	176	102,001
Oudh ...	119	23,042
Central Provinces .	55	84,613
Mysore ..	83	27,004
Coorg ..	6	2 002
Hyderabad ...	21	17,000

4. As to the average annual earnings of these officers, there is much variation. In the North-Western Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, they range from Rs. 520 to Rs. 661, while in the Central Provinces they amount to only Rs. 69, and in Oudh to something over Rs. 200.

5. As to the fees levied, until May 1872 a much higher fee was levied in the Bombay Presidency on documents which it is compulsory to register, than on documents the registration of which is optional; but now in the Punjab alone is there any such distinction observed. In that Province only a half fee is charged on the latter class of documents. The minimum fee for any registration is 1 rupee in Mysore and Coorg, 8 annas in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and 4 annas in other Provinces.

6. The following table shews the receipts and expenditure of the Registration Departments in the Provinces named. In Coorg alone the income was insufficient to cover all demands; in Bombay the expenditure was very high, and in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab very moderate.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31st July 1873.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure to Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	3,51,860	2,49,757	70·9
Bombay	2,67,676	2,50,580	93·54
Bengal	3,73,136	2,80,961	75·29
North-Western Provinces	2,83,097	1,61,008	56·8
Punjab	1,45,376	84,505	58·12
Oudh*	56,003	38,894	69·4
Central Provinces	42,351	29,096	68·22
Mysore	20,945	17,371	82·9
Coorg	1,701	1,955	114·9
Hyderabad	19,115	15,497	81·07

* For 9 months.

7. A comparison of the number of registrations shews that, as regards immovable property, the number of registrations (215,508) in Bengal far exceeded those of any other Province, Madras with 142,950 registrations taking the second place. As regards movable property, the figures are as follows:—

North-Western Provinces	47,000
Punjab	38,463
Bengal	30,801

As to wills, 934 were registered in Bengal; in no other Province, except the North-Western Provinces, were there as many as 300 registered.

8. But in Bengal the income derived from fees for the registration of immovable property was much less than that accruing from the same source in Bombay and Madras, the reason being that, during the year under report, the minimum fee levied on such registration was much lower in Bengal, being only 8 annas on compulsory as well as optional documents, while in Bombay it was Rs. 2-8 and 8 annas respectively, and in Madras 1 rupee under both heads. This inequality has been obviated by the rules since sanctioned for Madras and Bombay.

No. 34—2404.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations for information.

(True Extract,)
T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

No. 2222—GENL. 398, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore and Coorg for information.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31st July 1873.

From the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore. To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Deqt. Genl. No. 1911—612, dated Bangalore, 4th July 1873.

With reference to Chief Commissioner's order No. 993—E. 1, dated the 27th May last, I have the honor to propose the following arrangements for filling up the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Schools, sanctioned by the Government of India.

Mr. E. Marsden, B. A., First Assistant Master of the High School, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, but to continue to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Mr. J. v. S. Pope, B. A., to be First Assistant Master of the High School, but to continue to officiate as Principal.

Mr. C. M. Leonard, B A., Second Assistant Master of the High School, to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, and attached to the Head Quarters' Circle.

Suitable arrangements will be made, in communication with Mr. Pope, for supplying the High School with a competent master in place of Mr. Leonard.

2. Should these appointments be sanctioned, I would request that in notifying them the limits of the new Inspection Circles, as proposed in my letter No. 5169—2264 of the 24th February last, and approved by the Chief Commissioner in Secretary's letter No. 6959—E. 18 of the 8th of March, may also be published.

No. 2228—G. 400, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter the Officiating Director of Public Instruction proposes certain arrangements for filling up the appointment of Deputy Inspector of Schools recently * sanctioned by the Government of India, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by annual increments of Rs. 20.

* Home Department No. 191, dated 15th May 1873.

2. The pay and position of Deputy Inspector of Schools are more adapted to a Native than a European; but as regards present arrangements, the Chief Commissioner will not withhold sanction to the nomination of Mr. Marsden to the post, and the appointment of Mr. Pope as 1st Assistant Master of the Bangalore High School, and of Mr. Leonard to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools. These appointments will be notified in the Gazette.

3. The Chief Commissioner moreover considers that, in future, the post of Deputy Inspector of Schools should be filled by a Native, if one qualified for it can be found in the Mysore Educational Department.

4. With reference to para 2, a Notification specifying the future limits of the School Inspection Circles under the new arrangement will be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, and will have effect from the 1st August 1873.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.* Forwarding copy of letter from Government of India sanctioning the formation of two additional Companies to the Commandant of the Corps, with a request that he would submit an estimate of their cost, and informing him that application would be made to the Supreme Government to gazette the 2nd in Command as Major.	No. 1760—3, dated 5th July 1873.	...	...	1
3 to 12	*Provision of a Band for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.* Letter from Commandant of the Corps furnishing particulars in connection with it, ordered to be submitted with other papers on the subject to the Government of India.	No. 1992—53, dated 18th July 1873.	...	...	2 to 5
13	Letter to the Government of India accordingly.				
14 to 15	*Camp of Exercise.* Informing the Officiating Quarter Master General that every aid would be given by the local Officers towards its object.	No 2034—37, dated 21st July 1873.	...	...	6
16 to 17	*Extent, construction and State of Repair of the most important of the Forts in this Province.* Forwarding copies of a letter from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, requesting information on the subject, to the Commissioners of Divisions for attention.	No 2170—1, dated 30th July 1873.	...	...	6
18 to 19	*Temporary reduction of the Strength of the Detachment of Native Infantry stationed at Mysore.* Approving of proposal of Officer Commanding Mysore Division	No. 2224—42, dated 31st July 1873.	...	...	7

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 5th July 1873.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 624 dated Simla, the 18th June 1873.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters as per margin, regarding the formation of a fourth company of Rifle Volunteers at Bangalore, of a company at Mysore in connection with the corps at Bangalore, and of a Cadet Company from the 1st January 1874.

No 6989-9, dated the 10th March 1873
" 7118-11 M, dated the 17th March 1873.
" 655 1 M, dated the 5th May 1873.
" 1095-2 M, dated the 31st May 1873.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a fourth company at Bangalore, with the usual capitation allowance, arms, and accoutrements, as at present allowed, under the regulations, to the other companies of the corps.

3. If desired, as the corps now consists of four companies, the second in command will be gazetted as Major.

4. The formation of a company at Mysore has also received the sanction of His Excellency in Council, who, however, considers that for so small a body, the services of one drill instructor only on Rs. 20 should be found sufficient, neither buglers nor maistries being allowed in such cases in the Bengal Presidency.

5. The formation of the company will be announced in General Orders.

6. The proposal for the establishment of a Cadet Company will be transferred to the Foreign Department for opinion, and I am to suggest for your consideration, that it would save some correspondence and inconvenience, were proposals of this nature submitted through that department in future.

No. 1760 M,—34 DATED BANGALORE, 5TH JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to Commandant Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, who will be so good as to submit an estimate of the cost to Government of the two additional companies now sanctioned.

Application will be made to Government for the 2nd in Command to be gazetted as Major.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
18th July 1873.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 30, dated Bangalore, 6th May 1873.

As every endeavour is being made to establish a Band for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, I have the honor to solicit sanction for the payment of an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the purpose, should the Band be formed.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, No. 1097—M. 23, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1873.

With reference to your letter No. 30, dated 6th May 1873, requesting sanction to the payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 towards the Band proposed to be raised for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to give a reference to the rules under which Band allowances may be disbursed to Volunteer Regiments.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 37, dated Bangalore, 5th June 1873.

I have the honor with reference to your letter No. 1097—23, 1873—74, of 31st May, to state that I was unable to ascertain any rule as requested, and therefore made application on the subject to the Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards, a copy of whose letter I attach, as also a para of Colonel Simpson's letter No 4 of 11th February 1869, fixing the establishment of the Bangalore Volunteer Corps on its formation and pointing out that hereafter an extra sum would be required on account of a Band.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4, dated Bangalore, 11th February 1869.

* * * * * *

Para V.—If the Government of India should be pleased to permit the Chief Commissioner to allow the Corps a sum of Rs. 520 per mensem as below mentioned * * * besides the usual capitation allowance according to the regulations, I am confident of being able to produce a Corps of about 200 men, which in respect of drill and discipline would be in a high state of efficiency * * * * *

N. B.—An additional sum will hereafter be required for the payment of a qualified Musketry Instructor and also Rs. 100 per mensem in aid of the support of a Band.

From the Commandant, Infantry Volunteer Guard, To the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, No. 34, dated Fort Saint George, 3rd June 1873.

In reply to your letter No. 36, dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Government grant for the Band of the Regiment under my command is Rs. one hundred a month.

It is drawn under Proceedings of the Madras Government No. 4261, dated 11th December 1862.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the following letter be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, No. 1324—M. 15, dated 12th June 1873.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, No. 1324—M. 15, dated Bangalore, 12th June 1873.

The establishment of a Band for the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers being under contemplation, I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to solicit the favor of your informing him by what rules the grant and continuance of an allowance for the maintenance of such a Band is regulated.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 18th July 1873.

From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2031, dated Ootacamund, 19th June 1873.

With reference to your letter G. No. 1324—M. 15, dated 12th June 1873, I am directed to forward copy of the correspondence marginally cited, from which it will be observed that a sum of Rs. 100 per mensem is allowed by this Government for the maintenance of a Band for the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Proceedings of Government, 11th December 1862, No. 4261.

From the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 48, dated Bangalore, 12th July 1873.

With reference to the order of the Chief Commissioner No. 1623—Military 33, dated 30th June 1873, wherein I am called upon to state fully—

1stly. Of what men the Band of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers is to be composed.

2ndly. What will be the estimated cost, 1st of its establishment, 2nd of its maintenance.

3rdly. How far regimental or private arrangements can be made to meet the charges under either head.

2. As to the first query, I am of opinion that there will be little or no difficulty in obtaining the services of pensioned musicians, to whom pay of 6 or 7 rupees per mensem in addition to pension would be sufficient inducement to enlist.

3. I would propose that these men should be entertained as Volunteers, drilled as occasion offers, and be clothed as are the other men of the Corps from the capitation allowance. Indeed there are four men already in the Corps who have been steadily attending drill since February last, and who are ready to engage themselves as musicians, provided they are fairly remunerated. Besides seven others have given in their names, one of whom however, a very decent man holding good certificates, has left the station apparently from having lost hope of being employed.

4. As to the strength of the Band I should say that one instructor or Band-Master on Rs. 50, one Band Serjeant on Rs. 10, ten private musicians on Rs. 7, and ten on Rs. 6, per mensem, would be as small an establishment as could be reasonably expected, to furnish material for the maintenance of an average, but at the same time an efficient Band.

5. The cost of its establishment can be but little more than the price of the instruments, together with such music as may be immediately required, and the stand. A good set of instruments, superior class, for 20 men can be obtained at Messrs. Hawkes & Co., London, for Rs. 1,332

The carriage, &c., at Rs. 25 per cent would probably not exceed Rs. 333.

The music and stand would probably cost about Rs. 260, making a total of Rs. 1,925.

6. On the other hand, if it is not considered advisable to incur so great an expense in the beginning, I may mention that I have received an offer of the band instruments now in use with the 37th Grenadiers at the price of Rs. 500; 13 instruments are alleged to be in good order, and 11 in fair order or reparable.

7. If these latter instruments, which are to hand, are obtained, the cost of establishment might be estimated as below:—

Instrument	..	..	..	Rs.	500	0 0
Music	..	..	..	„	200	0 0
Stand	..	..	..	„	60	0 0
Drums	..	..	..	„	260	0 0
				Total Rs...	1,020	0 0

8. The following is an estimate of the maintenance:—

				Annually.		
1	Band Instructor	50×12	Rs.	600	0	0
1	Band Serjeant	10×12	„	120	0	0
10	Private Musicians 7 each	70×12	„	840	0	0
10	Do 6 „	60×12	„	720	0	0
Contingencies, such as music, repairing of instruments annually				220	0	0
			Total Rs...	2,500	0	0

9. As regards the arrangements made to meet the charge of establishing the band, donations amounting to Rs. 1,625 have already been promised, and doubtless, if there was some certainty as to the band being an established fact, others would be found willing to aid in its institution. The above sum is however far in excess of what will be required, should the instrument be purchased from the 37th Grenadiers, which I myself would deem advisable in the event of their being found on examination to be in fair and good order as represented. However of course this will be for the Band Committee when appointed to determine. Of the above Rs. 1,625, Rs. 1,255 have been subscribed by the Officers of the Corps, the Honorary Colonel included; the balance by gentlemen of the Commission and others.

10. With regard to the arrangements for meeting the charges under the head of maintenance, regimentally and privately:—

The Officers of the three existing Companies, together with the Commandant, 2nd in Command, and Adjutant, are willing to subscribe monthly Rs. 71 or annually.	Rs.	852	0 0
50 Gentlemen, residents in Bangalore, who have entered their names as Honorary Members, are each willing to pay Rs. 20 per annum, which would come to a total of	„	1,000	0 0
	Total Rs.	1,852	0 0

11. It is clear, therefore, that unless Government is disposed to aid by an annual grant to the extent of Rs. 1,200, the Corps will not be in a position to maintain the Band as proposed, as may be more readily shewn in the following table.

Estimated Expenditure.				*Estimated Receipts.*			
To 1 Band Instructor annually ...	600	0	0	Officers of the Corps subscribe annually...	852	0	0
„ Do Serjeant	120	0	0	Honorary Members do 50 in number ...	1,000	0	0
„ 10 Private Musicians at Rs. 7 ...	840	0	0	Still required to make up the amount of the anticipated expenditure, which is now solicited from Government	1,200	0	0
„ 10 do at „ 6 ..	720	0	0				
Contingencies, Music, &c... ...	220	0	0				
Contingencies, making allowance for falling off of Honorary Members neglecting to pay, or some not being admitted by ballot, as proposed in proposition, renewal of Instruments, &c	552	0	0				
Total Rs.	3,052	0	0	Total Rs.	3,052	0	0

12. I trust I may be pardoned for bringing to notice that although there appears to be no special rule for making a band allowance to a Volunteer Corps as far as is at present known, yet a band allowance is granted by the Madras Government to the Volunteer Guards, and without question the item is entered among the fixed charges apparently from the period the Corps was raised. I would beg again respectfully to call the attention of Government to Colonel Simpson's letter No. 3, dated 10th February 1869, wherein he on the first formation of the Corps brought to the notice of Government that hereafter an additional sum of Rs. 100 per mensem would be required for the support of a band.

13. In the letter of Colonel Simpson above alluded to, a contingent allowance of Rs. 600 per annum was applied for, but disallowed, though a sum of Rs. 828 under that head is allowed to the Madras Volunteer Guards. We have therefore to meet contingencies from the capitation allowance, which can bear no other stram put upon it, as what remains is barely sufficient to clothe the men. I may instance that, on Colonel Simpson handing over the Corps to me, after it had existed a period of four years, Rs. 265 only remained to our credit. It is evident from this that the capitation allowance cannot be drawn on in aid of a band.

14. Feeling as I do that a band is essential to the well-being of the Corps, I can only say that if the Government is unwilling to grant an additional sum for the purpose, no other course seems to present itself than the permanent reduction of the salary of the Commandant, though I would beg respectfully to state that this would leave me in a pecuniary point of view in perhaps a no better position than were I doing general duty in garrison, while I have all the care and anxiety attendant on the position of a Judge of a Court and the Commandant of a Corps.

ORDER THEREON.—In the letter recorded above, Colonel Benson furnishes the particulars called for in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1623—33, dated the 30th June 1873.

Ordered, that the following letter No. 1992—M. 53, dated the 18th instant, be forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 1992.
53, M.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Bangalore, 18*th July* 1873.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA

"Military."

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to forward for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the marginally noted correspondence, having reference to a proposal made by the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to provide the Regiment with a Band, and to state that as there is a very strong feeling amongst the Volunteers and the Community to which they belong in favor of the establishment of a Band, Colonel Meade begs to recommend that an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 be sanctioned, as requested by Colonel Benson, in aid of its support, subject to report at the end of one year as to the success of the measures adopted with that object.

* From the Commandant, B. R. V., No. 30, dated the 6th May 1873.
To Do. No. 1097—23, dated 31st idem.
From Do. No. 37, dated 5th June 1873.
To Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, No. 1324—15, dated 12th June 1873.
From Do. do. No. 2031, dated the 19th June 1873.
From Commandant, B. R. V., No. 48, dated the 12th July 1873.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department,
21st July 1873.

From the Officiating Quarter Master General, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 320, dated Ootacamund, 14th July 1873.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to inform you that, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, a Camp of Exercise will be assembled at Bangalore on the 5th of January next.

2. The Force will consist of a Regiment of European and one of Native Cavalry, one Battery of Horse and four of Field Artillery, four Regiments of European and eight of Native Infantry and four Companies of Sappers and Miners.

3. It is proposed that the troops be exercised for four weeks. During the first fortnight the Brigades will be drilled separately. They will then be assembled into two divisions and manœuvred under their respective Commanders for a week. During the fourth week the divisions will be opposed to one another.

4. I will communicate with the Major General Commanding the Mysore Division as to the selection of the ground for these operations, and will do myself the honor of again addressing you on the subject. Sir F. P. Haines is assured that he will receive from you cordial assistance and co-operation in the carrying out of the contemplated arrangements.

No. 2034—Mil. 37, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the Officiating Quarter Master General be informed, in reply to the foregoing letter, that every aid shall be given by the Local Officers under this Administration towards the object of the proposed Camp of Exercise.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, Bangalore, No. 1459, dated Bangalore, 17th July 1873.

No. 612, 14th March 1873

In acknowledging the receipt of lists of forts that are not in ruins in Mysore, I am directed by Major General Borton to express his thanks to the Chief Commissioner for so kindly complying with the request contained in my predecessor's letter as per margin. General Borton will feel still further obliged to the Chief Commissioner, if he would allow some more detailed information being afforded as to the extent, construction and state of repair of the most important of the forts in Mysore, in order that an opinion may be formed as to which forts it may be desirable to survey.

2. It is observed that the Fort of Nandidroog has been omitted in the list.

No. 2170—Military 1, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1873.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, with the request that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts may be called upon to furnish a brief report as to the extent, condition, and state of repair of the most important of the forts situated within their respective Districts, as these details were not supplied in the replies received from the Commissioners of Divisions to this office Circular No. 7232—1, dated the 20th March 1873.

2. The attention of the Commissioner of the Nandidroog Division is invited to the omission noticed in para 2 of the letter recorded above.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Military Department, 31st July 1873.

From the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, To the Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg,
No. 27, dated Bangalore, 23rd July 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that a Camp of Exercise will probably be formed in January next, and that, under orders from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the 30th Regiment, N. I, at French Rocks, is to attend the Camp as strong as possible; to this end, I purpose reducing the strength of the Detachment at Mysore as shewn in the margin, if the arrangement should meet with your approval. An early reply is requested.

	European.	Native.	Hávildár.	Náyik.	Drummer.	Privates.	Pakáli.	Dresser.
Present Strength	1	2	3	5	1	56	1	1
Proposed Strength during absence of Regiment in Camp	0	1	2	2	1	30	1	1

No. 2224—MILY. 42, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST JULY 1873.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the arrangement proposed in the foregoing letter.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division for information.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A petition from one Abdul Rahmán Khán, resident of Farreed Naggar, Mooradabad, praying that his wife, a convict in Port Blair, may be released, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	1st July 1873.	
2	As recommended by the Judicial Commissioner, the release of prisoner Silanki of the Toomkoor Jail, on medical grounds, was sanctioned.	Do do	
3	Two copies of the Indian Criminal Codes by Mr. Currie were forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for the Subordinates of the Police of the Bangalore District, with a bill of cost amounting to Rs. 28—8—0, for adjustment.	3rd do	
4	Copies of Government of India, Home Department, Secretary's communications, on the subject of the rates of interest, Courts of Justice were competent to adjudge, were forwarded to Officiating Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	5th do	
5	Petition from Hanuma, a transmarine prisoner, appealing against the sentence passed on him, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for report.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the surrender to the Hyderabad authorities of an individual accused of theft.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner's attention was invited to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings under date 1st instant, and he was requested to modify his proposals for doing away with the services of certain Police Officers in the Hassan District, in accordance with the order therein contained.	9th do	
8	Copy of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, regarding the release of certain convicts at Port Blair for July 1873, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	16th do	
9	Copy of letter from Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, pointing out that, in the form of death-warrant forwarded with No. 10, C, dated 10th April last, the word "Magistrate," as denoting the Officer to whom the warrant is addressed, should be omitted, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Three printed copies of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th June 1873, were forwarded to Agricultural Department Secretary, to replace manuscripts.	2nd July 1873.	
2	The usual fortnightly season report was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	3rd do	
3	In reply, Mr. Walker was informed that the correspondence that had taken place in connection with the purchase of his farm by Government could not be furnished to him as it would be contrary to all precedent.	8th do	
4	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains for fortnight ending 30th June 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	11th do	
5	The attention of the Commissioners of Divisions was drawn to Section 13 of the Supplemental Rules framed under Sections 20 and 23 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, and they were requested to submit quarterly statements shewing the number of processes issued, and the amount of stamp fees collected in the Revenue Courts, from 1st October 1872 to 30th June 1873.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Nagar Commissioner on the subject of the grant of a duplicate copy of pattá applied for by one Nasim Bibi.	Do do	
7	In reply, a copy of this office No. 6824—211, dated 27th February 1873, conveying instructions on the completion reports of the settlement of the Ságara and Anantapura Talooks, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with an intimation that the amounts recoverable from the Wargdars of each of those talooks would be furnished as soon as available.—Communicated to Divisional and Inám Commissioner.	Do do	
8	As directed by the Agricultural Department Secretary, a season report for week ending 11th July 1873 was submitted.	Do do	
9	The Deputy Commissioners, Bangalore and Mysore Districts, and Superintendent of Coorg, were requested to forward their reports on weather, crops and health on the forenoon of Thursday of each week during the present critical season.	Do do	
10	The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Shimoga were also requested to furnish similar reports weekly.	Do do	
1	Under circumstances stated by the Nagar Commissioner, a refund bill for Rs. 34—3—9, being excess land revenue recovered from one Murgéndrappa, was sanctioned.	16th do	
2	As solicited by the Nandidroog Commissioner sanction was conveyed to a sum of Rs. 18—7—2, erroneously included under the head Fines, being struck off the accounts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	Three printed copies of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 30th June 1873, were submitted to Secretary, Agricultural Department, to replace manuscripts.	21st July 1873.	
14	Copies of letter from Secretary, Agricultural Department, with a copy of a report regarding the condition and treatment of Indian emigrants in the Colony of Trinidad, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions.	22nd do	
15	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to explain certain discrepancies in the Revenue Returns of his Division for 1872—73.	23rd do	
16	The usual weekly season report was telegraphed to Agricultural Department Secretary.	24th do	
17	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolár District, was requested to report whether the kodigi tanks attached to certain villages in the Bétmangala Talook, irrigated Government lands in addition to those included in the jódi grants, and, if so, to what extent, also whether the tanks were part of a series of tanks, or mere isolated reservoirs.	25th do	
18	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th July 1873, was submitted to Agricultural Department Secretary.	28th do	
19	The Chief Commissioner's comments on the Demand, Collection and Balance Statements of the Forest Department, for 1872—73, were communicated to Conservator of Forests, and his attention was drawn to the orders requiring their punctual submission.	Do do	
20	The usual season report for week ending 31st July 1873, was telegraphed to Foreign Department Secretary.	31st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Resolution regarding the application of Financial Resolution of 10th April last, fixing the rates at which section writing should be paid for, received from Under-Secretary, Financial Department, was forwarded to Deputy Accountant General.	7th July 1873.	
2	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 1,084, on behalf of certain peons, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of certain articles of furniture for the new Judicial Assistant's Court at Hassan, at a cost of Rs. 82, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment of an additional rupee for renting the Native School premises at Chámaráj-nagara, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	In reply, a report was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary, on the petition of Dásappa and Sadásiva Rao, late employés under this Administration, who petitioned for larger pensions than those at present enjoyed by them.	Do do	
6	A bill submitted by the Superintendent, Central Jail, amounting to Rs. 443—11—10, on account of improvements made to two single pole tents, was returned countersigned to the Superintendent, Central Jail.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	11th do	
7	Correspondence having reference to a case of gross carelessness, and inattention, in the performance of their duty, on the part of the Gumáshta and Shroff attached to the Shimoga Treasury, was forwarded to the Deputy accountant General for disposal, with an intimation that as no defect on the system of accounts was disclosed, the case need not be reported to the Government of India.	12th do	
8	As solicited, a statement dated the 29th April 1873, giving details of the establishment, &c., sanctioned for the Anché houses at Hirékávi and Alsúru, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
9	A proposition statement received from the Deputy Accountant General for the entertainment of two clerks in the Money Order Department at the Bangalore and Mysore District Treasuries, was submitted to the Controller General, Calcutta.	Do do	
10	As solicited by the Nandidroog Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 26—1—0, being price of certain periodicals purchased for the use of the Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Treasury Offices of the Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	A bill amounting to Rs. 81—11—1, incurred on account of stationery, &c., purchased during the survey of three Hóblis in the Ban-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	galore District, was returned to Nandidroog Commissioner sanctioned — Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
12	A sum of Rs. 38—2—0 was forwarded to the Head Clerk, Madras Carrying Company, in part adjustment of an amount of Rs. 426 due on account of Europe stores cleared from March to 31st May 1873.	15th July 1873.	
13	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 10—0—0, being cost incurred in replacing a pole to a hill tent, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	
14	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 5—10—0, being acting allowance due to Khádar Mohadin, Amildar of Shimoga, under Section 25 (*a*) of the Acting Allowance Code, was sanctioned.	Do do	
15	As solicited by the Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the purchase of a water cask for Rs. 12, and the employment of a cart at the rate of Rs. 15 a *month* from the 11th July 1873, for the Lunatic Asylum was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General	17th do	
16	A transfer receipt for Rs 60—8—0, in adjustment of the cost of five copies of "Drury's Useful Plants of India," was forwarded to Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras.	19th do	
17	Five copies of the Quarterly printed Civil Lists of this Province and Coorg for quarter ending 30th June, was submitted to the Secretary, Agricultural Department.	Do do	
18	Rs 10—9—0, in adjustment of a bill on account of repairing four flags, was forwarded to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
19	Resolution empowering the Chief Commissioner to sanction advances to Officers of the Civil Department, for the purpose of building houses, where none were available, or where house-rent was dear, received from Under-Secretary, Financial Department, was forwarded to Public Works Department Secretary.	Do do	
20	As solicited by the Honorary Secretary, Bishop Cotton's School, the payment of the monthly Government grant-in-aid in advance for the remainder of the current official year, on the understanding that the Committee were responsible for the due application of the money, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General for guidance.	Do do	
21	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to arrange funds to meet a charge of Rs. 364—10—0, sanctioned to be paid to one Ráma Rao, on account of compensation for work done by him to a tank.	Do do	
22	As solicited by the Superintendent, Mysore Museum, the purchase of a native axe with sword stick at a cost of Rs. 30 for the Museum, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
23	Copy of Government of India No. 1501, dated 9th July, communicating sanction to the transfer of the pens denoted, from the contingent to the permanent establishment of the Central Jail, as also the grant of the usual gratuity to Jamédar Rám Náyik, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information and guidance.	Do do	
24	As solicited by Doctor Nicholson, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to place a further sum of Rs. 100 at the disposal of that officer, on account of rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes. Communicated to Doctor Nicholson.	23rd do	
25	Copy of Resolution applying to the case of Chaplains, resolution of 5th May 1869, declaring that a Covenanted Civil Servant would be entitled to pay from the date on which he reported his arrival, either at the seat of Go-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	vernment or at any other station to which he might proceed by order of Government, received from Under-Secretary, Financial Department, was republished in local Gazette, and copy sent to Deputy Accountant General.		
26	A statement of cash balances for 1st July 1873, submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, was returned with thanks.	25th do	
27	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to direct the restoration of feeding, &c., at certain institutions, discontinued, to save money for the reconstruction of the chatram on Tripatti Hill.	Do do	
28	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 144 to Yalla, late Sáyer Kólkar of the Ságara Talook, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	28th do	
29	A sum of Rs. 365—11—6 on account of clearing and forwarding 69 cases of stationery, was forwarded to Messrs. Ross & Co., Bangalore.	Do do	
30	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nandidroog Division, a gratuity amounting to Rs. 161, on behalf of a peon, was sanctioned. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	29th do	
31	As suggested by the Judicial Commissioner, the continuance of the system sanctioned for the past year, by which the Jailor of the Bangalore Central Jail was allowed to draw a commission of 12 per cent on the profits from manufactures and gardens, and of 5 per cent on the profits from the jail printing press, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
32	On the representation of the Nandidroog Commissioner, gratuities aggregating Rs. 455 were sanctioned on behalf of certain peons.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with application.	Do do	
33	As solicited by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the expenditure of Rs. 222 during the current official year for watering and tending the fuel plantations near Hassan was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	
34	As solicited by Nandidroog Commissioner, the supply of a tent-pole at a cost of Rs. 6 from the Central Jail was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	Two copies of statments, the one for pensions, and the other for gratuities, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the quarter ending 30th June 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873.

MYSORE.

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A statement of Civil Servants attached to this Province, absent on furlough, special and subsidiary leave, for quarter ending 31st June 1873, was submitted to Home Department Secretary.	5th July 1873.	
2	Copy of Foreign Department Under-Secretary's No. 1365, dated 21st June, requesting to be furnished with a return showing the number of appointments of not less than Rs. 150 a month filled up from 1868, by Natives of India, distinguishing Hindús from Mahomedans, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for report.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the purchase by the Surgeon to the Commission of the "Indian Medical Gazette" in lieu of the Madras Medical Journal, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th do	
4	A tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers, employed in this Province and Coorg, with proposition return for June 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
5	As requested by the Agricultural Department Secretary, a report was submitted as to the number of copies of the "Indian Economist" subscribed for by this Government.	Do do	
6	As requested by Foreign Department Secretary, a draft Notification was submitted shewing the temporary promotions made consequent on the furlough granted to the late Lieutenant-Colonel McHutchin.	Do do	
7	A petition from the Gaudás and Shánbhógs of the Shikáripura Talook, regarding the levy of local fund cess from them, was forwarded to the Nagar Commissioner for disposal.	Do do	
8	Copies of Diary of Proceedings for June 1873, were submitted to Secretaries in the Foreign, Home, Financial, and Agricultural Departments.	11th do	
9	Notification granting Dr. McGann in medical charge, Nagar Division, one day's privilege leave in extension of the leave previously granted to him, was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.	12th do	
10	Notification granting Apothecary Watts one month's privilege leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.	Do do	
11	Notification granting Krishnaiengar, Amildar of the Chennagiri Talook, 15 days' privilege leave, in extension of the two months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 5, dated 4th April 1873, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	14th do	Part II, General, for April 1873.
12	A copy of the Gradation and Distribution List of Officers of the Mysore and Coorg Commissions for quarter ending 30th June 1873, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	Two copies of the above were also forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	15th July 1873.	
14	Copy of a communication from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, on the settlement of the boundary dispute between Cuddapah and Mysore, was forwarded to Nandidroog Commissioner, with a request that the Deputy Commissioner of Kolár be directed to keep himself informed of the due erection of the boundary stones decided upon.	Do do	
15	A memorial from the parties connected with the Native Banks of the Kolár District, praying that the orders of Government forbidding Government servants maintaining any connection with such institutions may be cancelled, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
16	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to note in the Gradation List of Officers of the Commission, dated 15th July 1873, that Major C. J. Pearse had been granted an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate, in view to similar corrections being made in the copies yet to be despatched to Government.	17th do	
17	Notification granting Captain Ludlow 15 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it was gazetted, and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	19th do	
18	Notification changing the privilege leave granted to Captain Maltby from seven to ten days, was gazetted, and copies sent to Nagar Commissioner and Captain Maltby.	Do do	
19	Two printed copies of the Catalogue of Books registered in this Province during quarter ending 30th June 1873, together with two copies of each of the books therein noted, were forwarded to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
20	Government of India, Home Department, Secretary's No. 22—1066, dated 19th June, forwarding a report on the result of the scheme introduced into the North-West Provinces, of deputing Joint or Assistant Magistrates to prosecute on behalf of Government in civil trials, and requesting that the same might be taken into consideration with class IV of the Honorable Mr. Stephen's Minute on the administration of justice in British India, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner and Commissioners of Divisions.	15th do	
21	The Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, was requested to furnish any information as to the result of any experiment made with the Katang bamboo seed supplied to him from this office.	22nd do	
22	The Guardian to His Highness the Mahárájá was informed that Subbanna, the Palace Official, deputed to inspect and report on the work being executed to the Mahárájá's Chatram on Tripatti Hill, had been directed to return to his duty.	24th do	
23	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Home Department, suggesting the adoption of the rule specified with the object of preventing the levy of a double penalty under Sections 24 and 34 of the Indian Registration Act 1871, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for an expression of opinion.	23rd do	
24	Notification making certain promotions and appointments in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was gazetted, and copy sent to Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	25th do	
25	Notification relative to Assistant Surgeon T. G. McGann, Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, having officiated in the office of Chemical Examiner, *vice* Dr. Houston, from 13th March to 3rd April 1873, inclusive, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	A report was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary, that no casualties among European Uncovenanted Officers had occurred during the half year ending 30th June 1873.	25th July 1873.	
27	The Nandidroog Commissioner was informed that a large quantity of potatoes raised in the Lál Bágh from the imported English and American varieties was available, and he was requested to state whether the ryots were likely to utilize the same.	28th do	
28	Copies of the Urdu translations of the "Manual of the more deadly forms of cattle disease in India," received from Foreign Department Under-Secretary, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, for office record and for distribution to District Officers.	29th do	
29	Copies of letter from Colonel Boddam, offering certain suggestions on the subject of cattle food suggested by the present drought, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that District Officers might be urged to discuss the subject with the ryots.	Do do	
30	The Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that the Government of India has sanctioned the transfer of Mr. W. G. Cunningham of the Bombay Civil Service for employment in this Province, and he was requested to report the arrangements he would propose in view to posting that Officer in the charge of a Sub-Division in the Chituldroog District.	30th do	
31	Copy of Government of India Notification applying the provisions of Act V of 1873, (the Government Savings' Bank Act) to this Province, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	31st do	
32	In continuation of previous references on the subject, another memorial from the shareholders connected with the Savings' Bank, Limited, at Chituldroog, praying that the orders passed by the Government of India, prohibiting public servants from entering into, or maintaining any connection with Banking Institutions, &c., in this Province, was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary.	Do do	
33	In reply, a report was submitted to Foreign Department Secretary, on the subject of the petition from one Abdul Rahimán Khán, praying for the release of one Nasámat Nabí, a convict under sentence of transportation in Port Blair, to whom petitioner states he has been married.	Do do	
34	Notification granting Amildar Khádar Ali of Bélúru Talook two months' privilege leave, and appointing Péshkar Mahomed Ali to act during his absence, gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	23rd do	

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, *August* 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1873
MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As requested, a report was submitted to the Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, as to the necessity for printing in extenso the report of each Inspector in the Educational Report.	21st July 1873.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF J

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, to the Officer 2nd in Command of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers being gazetted as Major, and a draft Notification was submitted for insertion in the *Gazette of India* if approved.	5th July 1873.	
2	As requested by the Officer Commanding the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, application was submitted to Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, for 300 Snider Rifles with accoutrements, for the use of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	20th do	
3	Copy of letter from Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, communicating the decision of the Government of India, that the cost of arms and accoutrements supplied to Volunteer Corps, lost or rendered unserviceable in any other way than by fair wear and tear, should be made good by the Corps, was forwarded to Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	23rd do	
4	In continuation of Proceedings of the 5th instant, the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was requested to furnish a statement shewing the total present annual charge to the revenues of this Province, on account of the Corps, inclusive of the two additional Companies recently sanctioned, and also the cost of the Cadet Company proposed to be entertained.	31st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, August 1873.

"By Order,"
H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.